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THE

WODEHOUSES OF KIMBERLEY

by

JOHN EARL

of

KIMBERLEY K.G.

Privately Printed

1887

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Iesus Iacob iohis iesodehous et Lotama
deoqus eius quod dabo mihi d amen

THE WODEHOUSES OF KIMBERLEY.

The name has been spelt Wodehous, Wodhous, Woodhouse, Woodehouse, and Wodehouse.

In a deed in the muniment room at Kimberley House, dated 9th Henry V. (1421), it is spelt Wodehous. The seal of "Johannes Wodehous armiger" is attached to this deed, with the family coat-of-arms as now borne. Throughout the documents of the fifteenth century the name is spelt either Wodehous or Wodhous, generally the former. In the "Rolls of Parliament," vol. v., page 340, is printed a petition from "Henry Wodhous," who was eldest son of the above-mentioned John Wodehous. The spelling Woodhouse first appears in the sixteenth century, during which period it was also sometimes spelt Woodehouse. In the patent of Baronetcy (1611) it is Woodhouse. From about the middle of the seventeenth century I find the spelling Wodehouse, which has continued ever since. For convenience the name is spelt Wodehouse throughout this memoir, except in quotations from documents.

The origin of the name Kimberly is explained in the following letter written to me by the late Dr. Todd, the learned author of the "Life of St. Patrick," on the occasion of my promotion to the Earldom of Kimberley:-

"Trin. Coll.,
"23 June, 1866.

"MY LORD,

"I think I have found the true meaning of the name Kimberley. The English topographical authorities, however, give no help. Blomfield's

'Hist. of Norfolk,' Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Camden's 'Britannia,' Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' &c., are all silent on the etymology of the word.

"We must therefore look to the original spelling, and here 'Domesday Book' comes to our aid. There are two places, both now called Kimberley, one in Norfolk, and the other in Nottinghamshire. In the 'Domesday' the Norfolk Kimberley is called Chineburlai, vol. ii., 121A, Kimurnelai,ib., 275 A. The Nottingham Kimberley is spelt Chinemareleie, vol.i.,288 A, Chinemarelei, ib., where the 'b' has become 'm'. I infer that the original Anglo-Saxon name was Cyneburh-leah. The word leag, legh, leah, lega, ley (which occurs in all those spellings), signifies campus, pascuum, a meadow, a pasture; so that Cyneburh-lea is Cyneburh's meadow or pasture-land - so called from St. Cyneburh, Cyneburga, Kineburgh, or Kimber, once a famous saint in the district around Peterborough.

"Cyneburh, and her sister, Cyneswith, were the daughters of Penda, King of Mercia, who was slain A.D. 656. He lived and died a pagan, but his daughters, and his sons, Peada and Wulfere, became zealous Christians under the teaching of the Irish missionaries from Hy.

"Peada, who succeeded his father as King of Mercia, had begun the foundation of a monastery at a place called Medehamstede in 657, but was murdered the same year, having been betrayed into the hands of his enemies by his own wife.

"His sisters and his brother Wulfere (now King of Mercia) resolved to complete his intended foundation, and the monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, was built. The royal sisters Cyneburh and Cyneswith then retired to a place called Castre (and afterwards Cyneburh Castre) about eight miles west of Medehamstede, where they lived a religious life under the instruction of the monks of their new monastery. At this place a sort of nunnery grew up; it still retains the name of Castor, and there the relics of the sainted ladies were preserved and venerated for many years after their death.

"In the year 870 the monastery of Medehamstede was destroyed by the Danes, and lay in ruins for more than a century. Then King Eadgar in 972, at the suggestion of Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, restored the church to more than its original splendour, and placed monks in it once more.

"In 992 the Abbot Kenulf (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) built a wall or fortification round the Minster, and the place was called Burgh or Burch (Burgum). Soon afterwards the old name of Medehamstede dropped out of use, and Burgh, Petriburgum, and in English Peterborough, became the popular name of the monastery.

"The Abbot Aelfsi succeeded; he discovered the relics of his founders, S.S. Kineburga and Kineswitha, and brought them from Castor to Peterborough, together with those of another female saint, named Tibba, whose relics were at Rehill, a place on the shores of the Wash. 'He offered all these relics to St. Peter,' says the Saxon Chronicle,' on the same day.'

"Thus St. Kineburgh, St. Kineswith, and St. Tibba came to be regarded as patrons of Peterborough in subordination to St. Peter.

"I mention these facts to show that St. Cyneburh was in those times held in great veneration and honour. There was nothing more natural than that a good piece of pasture-land should be dedicated to her honour and called Cyneburhs-lea; and when we consider that in the fourteenth century she was commonly called St. Kimber, I think I may safely write Q.E.D. after the proposition, Kimberley = Cyneburh-lea.

"The original authorities for the history of St. Cyneburh are Bede's 'Hist. Eccl. Gentis Anglorum,' lib. iii., c. 21, sq., and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Her festival was observed on the 6th of March.

"I hope your Excellency will kindly excuse the length of this letter, and pardon the liberty I have taken in thus intruding upon your time.

"I remain, &c.,

"JAS. U. TODD.

"To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

I may observe that the church at Kimberley is dedicated to St. Peter.

Amongst the documents in my possession are three old M.S. pedigrees of the family:-

1. An ancient pedigree on a vellum roll. I do not know when this pedigree was drawn up. It is referred to in a note on the margin of one of the MS. pedigrees in verse, which says, "according to an old pedigree in vellum."

2. A pedigree in verse, of which there are three M.S. copies; one, bound, in the Library, and two in the muniment room.

The following is printed from the bound copy, with some slight emendations taken from the other copies:-

THE ANTIENT AND NOBLE FAMILY OF THE WODEHOUSES BEFORE THEY WERE SEATED AT KIMBERLEY.

I leave unskand their Northwest Ancestrie,
Unevidenced but in their Pedigree.
As that Sir Bertram Lord of Wodehouse Tower
Compounded with the Norman Conqueror;
How him Sir Constantine did next succeed,
And him Sir George, who followed (as we read)
Henry the first into the Norman plain,
When Bayoons burnt and Castle Caen is t'ane.
His son Sir Henry, his Sir Richard was,
And his Sir William, as that old Roll says.
This William did a Monastery found,
Of Austin monks in time of the renown'd
Henry the third; 'tis certain he did own
Manors in Norfolk, as records have shown.
Poynings and Barnestons which in Flitcham lie
Where the Abbey was; he bought at Kimberley,
Yet did his progeny of the elder line
At Rydon and at (Congham) still remayn.
(Grymston)
His son was Francis, an Esquire, and his
Sir Bertram was, who, as recorded 'tis,
Attended that brave Kinge Edward the First
Into the North, when he the Scots disperst,
Slew twenty thousand, Edinborough tooke,
Dunbarr and Berwick where they homage tooke.
His son Sir William was; t'was he was sent
Captaine to Spaine, when thither alsoe went
Edmond of Langley, Beauchamp, and the flower
Of England's Knights; under great Duke of Lancaster,
And under Edward the Blacke Prince they bravely fought,
And helpt Don Pedro 'gainst a bastard-sproute.
His son Sir Richard who 'tis said mayntained
A Castle Gard where great Montalto reigned
At Rysing-Chase; Lestrange another held
That Wodhows's Tower, this 'Stranges yet is calld.
His uncle Robert was High Treasurer

Of England: he who had some time before
Bine Richmond's Deane, and Chaplayne to the Kinge -
So pious and discreet his life had bine.
(He[1] much enricht this nephew Richard, chief
And heyre of the House, for he mought not have wife.)
His son's Sir Thomas; his Sir Edward; he
Marry'd an Erpingham, who fell to be
An heyre, and Lutcham brought to the family,
Which still remayns to their posteritie.[2]

THE WODEHOUSES OF KIMBERLEY SINCE THEY WERE SEATED THERE.

Sir John succeeds, a yonger progenye
Of Grymstone) house, then first of Kimberley,
Rydon)
Who being matcht to Fastolf's heire, he had
Enlarged his elbow roome; 'twas he who made
The moated Hall and Towers within the parke
O' th' East end of the Town, of more remarke
Than the old one in the West, disparqu't long since,
Now exchanged for Anglethorp. He serv'd a prince
Who after proved a Kinge, Henry the Forth,
As great by's Witt as by his Royall birth.
John had John Esquire, but he a Squire
O' th' body to a Kinge the worlds admire -
Henry the Fifth: he servede him but younge
With Poyntz and Bardolph his companion;
Him he attended in his warres of France,
Where he his worth and glory did advance.
'Twas he brave Gam in honour did outvye,
Whom he had first provokt by ironye,
And tooke the fort at famous Agincourt;
He wonn that martiall motto FRAPPE FORT;
His Creast, a hand and clubb stretcht from a cloud,
Though antiently the Creast to them allowed
Had bine a savage or wild Wodhouse with
A ragged clubb engyrdled in a wreath.

1. ---

1. These two lines are not in the bound copy.
2. In one of the copies this note, "Thus far out of the old pedigree/ This following is according to Harvy Clarencieux' 1567 visit."

Supporters now he had, an honour given,
King's favourits, two woodmen deckt in green.
In his black field three Cinqfoyls ermin stood,
A golden chevron charged in dropes of blood.
This John was he, 'tis thought, with Exeter
And Gloster Dukes was joint executor
To that brave Kinge; and certainely 'twas he
For whom the Kinge erects a Chanterye
At Norwich, near the great Cathedrall, where
He and his Queen, with his beloved Esquire,
John Wodehouse, should be prayed for while they lived
And after death: long time has that surviv'd.
His eldest son was Henry, christned soe
By that brave Kinge, who granted him a free
Charter to keep his game and venerye
Throughout his Royallties: he left noe sone,
And therefore him succeeds his brother John
As heire: he in Kinge Harry the Sixt's time
For not receiving knighthood payd his fine.
His son Sir Edward dubbed in Grafton field
By Tewksbury: t'was he was forc'd to yeild
Sale of some lands for Suffolk's Duke: great ships
Thus often overwhelm poore neighbouring skips.
Edward the forth had in his second yeare
Sent him a privie Mandate to prepare
To attend him in his warrs, which he obey'd
And brought with him two hundred men areayed
And all equipped at his own charge compleat,
Who bravely act and made the foe retreat.
This litle Vavasor was once soe stout
As he by force of armes did darr to rout
The men of Wells, tenants of Wesminster.
His plea was Harry's gift t' his Ancester
And sey'sum since, but they put in a barr,
Voy'd him and all his title Lancaster.
Thomas was Sir Edward's son; t'was he
Was at the marriage dayes solemnytie
Of Arthur Prince created Bathen knight,
An honour which great nobles do not slight.
Soldier and courtier both, he lived so high,
As being sent in a brave Embassie
To France, he mortgaged many of his lands.
His Lutcham's manor was in Townsend's hands
Long forfeited; returned to him defies
And challengeth; the man of law replies
Peace Sr, my penknife shall your sword rebate.

I'le hold my hold, but if you please let's treat
And compromise: take you your land againe,
And with it for your wife my Thomazine.
So they agreed (this Judge and Knight was he
Who was the raise of Rayneham's familee).
His son Sir Roger was (the Litle hight),
Who what he wants in bulk, makes up in sprite,
Which caus'd him to resist the rebell Route
Of Kett and his comrads, who were about
To mayme him; but his man Edgely the stout
Him rescued whilst couragiously he fought.
This servant's valiant act and loyalltie
He recompenc'd with fortye pounds in fee,
Which at this day they injoye and still inherrite
Towards the house their antient honest spirit.
This little Knight flew at the noblest game;
In faulkonry he was of such a fame
As the good Norfolk's Duke him master call
And with his presence oft has grac'd his hall.
His son was Thomas: not a knight, but one
Deserv'd to be, and had been if not slayne
In noble service 'gainst the Scotts, where he
Was standard-bearer, whom to gratifie
The Kinge his Widow gave the speciall grace
Of Ladyhood in title and in place.
His son Sir Roger was (the younger) he
Was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, for she
To him ally'd by (Bullen) was; she came
(Shelton)
To Kimberley and lodged there with her traine,
Hir Norfolke progresse. He was nobly just
And stout in his affaires, as spake the Trust
He labour'd under for's deceased friend
And kinsman Knyvett, whom he did defend
Against the power of Court; to vindicate
An orphan's right he spent his own estate;
Brave patriot he was, weak men's defence
Against oppression, prop of innocence.
Philip was his son, his only son,
Brought up in splendor and high fashion.
Great Surrey's Earle his God Sir was when he
So litle was, and younge next infancie,
That lock't in his saddle he was forc'd to be
To ride from Kenninghall to Kimberley:
A sparke he prov'd; to Cales went in Spaine,
Was knighted there, and soon came home againe,

Where he and Hevingham, two hott spurr ladds,
Their province rul'd and to the rogues were rodds.
He after was made Baronett, yett had
Long time demurr'd, for his eldest son had said
The prince he waited on, Prince Henry, did
Mislike the thinge (the cause whereof he hid):
An antient honour; t'was thought but for life,
Not to descent to heires, and not soe rife
As now it is; noe carpett title then,
Or patent grant, but won in the field by men.
It not a litle Baron did implye,
Though t'ane for Banerett confusedlye.
As colonell he went to Tilburie,
When false alarms made England's jollitye.
The greatest office of the countrie he
Sustained long, Lieutenant Deputie.
Soe many men he kept of Quallitye,
As their estates collected came to nigh
As much as his, which in those days was found
To be by yeare about two thousand pounds.

(Thus far the descent from the first John was confirmed by Harvy Clarencieux, 1567).

Thomas was his sonn, a gallant youth,
Bredd gallantly: at eighteen years of growth
He knighted was; he waited on a prince,
The fairest prince of hopes, that breathed since
Henry the Great: such eminence he had
Of parts and parsonage, his prince him made
Of his Bed-chamber, and of inward grace
designed to fit him for some publique place
Of honour and imployment, to which ends
To France, to Spaine, to Italy he him sends,
That there he might himself accomodate
With languages and mysteries of State.
Meanwhile, alas! that Royall Heroe dyes,
Which drown'd in teares ours and all Europe's eyes.
This his master's and prince's dismall fate
Blasts him and renders all disconsolate:
Sadd he returns; to double his annoye
He meets the want of his brave goodly boy,
His first-borne child, a child of such a grace
As shew'd him spring from Harry Hunsdon's race.
These losses he laments in such a straine
Of Elegie as spakes pure Ovidd's veyne.
He bids adieu to Court, its soul being gone

And meerely left a painted skeleton.
Into the country he retires where he
Injoyed calme and sweet tranquillitye.
In hound and horses he great pleasure tooke;
His home delights were musique and his bookes;
His wisdon was so eminent as he
Was cal'd to every place of dignitye,
The which he so prudently has perform'd,
His country him wise pollitique has term'd.
At length is call'd that fatall parliament
To Kinge and Kingdom: thither is he sent
A Member, where he stoutly acts for Right
Of subjects and the Lawes against the might
Of Court Leviathans who would pull down
The pale between the people and the Crown.
Thus fare went he, but other bygott fools
Ran into extreams, and pul'd up all the dools
Of Government: they brought in anarchye
In Kirke and Law which brought in tyranye.
This 'tis for faction, interest and zeale
To be Reformers in a Common Weale.
But to return: he now returns, confin'd
And fetter'd by arthritique paines, resign'd
Up all his publique cares, for now he is
The antientest Knight this part of England has
And eldest Justice, whence he comes to be
The Custos Rotulorum orderlie.
Stoure and severe he is, yet courteous;
In's morals modest, yet magnanimous;
In justice strict, yet full of equitye;
He scorns to do or take an injureye:
Long may he live in helth and dignitye,
And read himselfe in his posteritye.

One of the copies of this pedigree in verse has considerable variations from the bound copy. It commences thus:-

Verstegan says this name and family
Tooke its first rise from Saxony.
In England many manors gave this name,
But whether men or towns first took the same
I leave unknown. Their antique Pedigree
I nor deny nor warrant. There I see
How first Sir Bertram, &c.

On the cover is this note, "Some memorialls of ye Wodehouse family

of Kimberley writt: by a friend and kinsman." The two last lines in the bound copy are omitted, and these lines added:-

> He left a sonn and grandson little known
> To mee, so I say little of myne own.
> His son Sir Philip is. He loves ye shade
> Yet an old English gentleman, is sayd.
> His Lady's Cotton of brave Bruce's line,
> Grandchild to Norfolk's Duke, and Dacre's thyne:
> His son Sir Thomas was, who dyed in youth,
> Yet rype in ingenuity and truth.
> His consort was a comely Armine heyre
> By Crane, another Baronet's coheyre.

This Sir Thomas died in 1671; these verses therefore were written after that date. I feel almost sure that the "friend and kinsman" was Sir Philip Wodehouse, the third baronet, notwithstanding the verses about "a sonn and grandson, little known to mee." He certainly was a copious writer of indifferent verses, of which I have many specimens, and the style of them, especially of the verses on the old "Wodehouse Tower," which are signed by him, is singularly like that of the pedigree.

3. A pedigree bound in a book with other pedigrees.

This is the pedigree and account of the family which is printed by Blomefield in his "History of Norfolk," vol. i., but whether the MS. is copied from Blomefield, or Blomefield copied the MS., I have no evidence to show.

A pedigree of Wodehouse of Kimberley forms part of the visitation of Norfolk printed in the papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, 1865. It begins with "John Woodhouse of Kimberley in Norff: Esq: temp: H.4." The spelling "Woodhouse" is erroneous, as shown above.

Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," page 191, says: "He beareth Sable a Cheveron betweene three Cinquefoiles Ermine, a Canton dexter of Ulster, as hee is Baronet by the name of Woodhouse. This coat thus borne, did belong to Sir Phillip Woodhouse, Knight & Baronet of Kimberley in the County of Norfolke: this family is very ancient for they were Gentlemen of good ranke in the time of King John, as it appeareth by many ancient Grants and Evidences of theirs which I have seen. Moreover I find out of a faire parchment Manuscript in French or collection of the parliaments of all the time of Edw: the third (which my honoured and

worthy friend Sir Robert Cotton hath) and in the fourth yeere of his raigne, at a Parliament to be holden at Westminster, a writ thus directed to one Robert de Woodhouse his Chaplaine and Treasurer: 'Rex dilecto clerico suo Roberto de Wodhouse, Archidiacono de Richmond, Thesaurario suo salutem. Negotia nos et statum regni contingentia de vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod omnibus aliis praetermissis,' &c. Beside I have seen the Will of King Henry the fourth, and Henry the fifth, where one was a Gentleman of Henry the fourth's Chamber and by his Will made one of his Executors, as also he was to Henry the fifth, who wrote his Letter to the Prior and Chapter of the Church of the Trinitie in Norwich to give him leave to build himself a Chappell in their Church: so that from time to time they have held an honourable place, and at this day are worthy stayes and pillars of Justice in their countries. Nor must I here let fall the worth of two sonnes of this Gentleman, Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knight, (and Baronet after the decease of Sir Phillip, his father, who married Blanch Sister to the Right Honourable Henry now Viscount Rochfort) and Master Roger Woodhouse his brother, Gentlemen, not onely learned, but accomplished in whatever may lend Lustre to worth and true Gentilitie."

In the Calendarium Inquis, post mortem, 35 Edward I., is this entry: "Adam filius Walteri Wodehouse 'Skipton in Cravene foresta de custodia ejusdem cum vadiis pertin' et assart ibm Ebor.'". This may possibly be a trace of "their Northwest Ancestrie." There is another similar entry respecting this Adam in the 1st of Edward II., and William del Wodehous occurs in connection with the same Skipton in the Inquis. post mortem 6 Edward III.

According to Blomefield, Petronilla, wife of Sir William Wodehouse, died 52 Henry III., "seized of the tenement Wodehouse, and lands and woods thereto belonging, lying in Windham, and Sir William's great grandson, Sir William de Wodehouse, was Sheriff of London in 1329," but this latter date is erroneous. He was Sheriff in 1374, and can hardly have been brother, as Blomefield says he was, to Robert de Wodehouse, whose will was proved Feb. 3, 1345.

The Calend. Inquis. post mortem anno 53 Henry III. contains the following: "Petronilla de la Wodehouse, Wodehuse, Beginham, Redene, Cashall terr'- Kanc'". This does not bear out Blomefield's statement as to lands in Windham.

Robert de Wodehous is mentioned in 4 Edward III. (1330) as one of the Justices of the late King Edward II. (Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii., page 38), and again in 1334 as "ercediakne de Richemmund," one of the "Justiciez du Comune Bank" (Parl. Rolls, vol. ii., page 79; see also Rolls, vol. ii., pages 96, 386. 388). In the Kal. Inquis. post mortem 18 Edward III. I find "Rob'tus de Wodehous Archidiaconus Richemond'".

The original seat of the family in Norfolk was certainly at Rydon, now called Roydon, in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn. "The chief tenure was about the end of Edward II., and in the beginning of Edward III's reign in the family of Wodehouse, if not before. Sir Richard de Wodehouse, son of Sir William, lived in the reign of Edward III. and was lord of Rydon, and by virtue of this lordship, &c., held of the castle of Rising, was obliged to maintain a tower of that Castle, called Wodehouse's tower, and paid a sum of money yearly for the castle guard, and as I presume lived here." (Blomefield, vol. iv., page 676.) Sir Thomas de Wodehouse, son of Sir Richard, married, according to the old pedigree, Alice, heir of John Esmond of Cranworth. The next in the pedigree is Sir Edward, of whom Parkin in his continuation of Blomefield (vol. v., p. 1031) says: "In the pedigree of the Wodehouses of Kimberley, Sir Edward Wodehouse, who lived in the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1378, is said to have married a daughter and co-heir of Erpingham, and that one of the family married Joan, a daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Erpingham, who brought the manor of Netherhall in this town (Litcham) into the family, is certain; But as Sir Thomas Erpingham was living in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and died in 1426, it could not be his daughter Joan who married the aforesaid Sir Edward Wodehouse". Sir Thomas Erphingham appears to have been a close friend of the Wodehouses, and his name occurs repeatedly in the family deeds of the fifteenth century. The only possible explanation of the difficulty raised by Parkin seems to be the existence of another Sir Thomas Erpingham in the fourteenth century, as there is no trace of the manor of Litcham having been brought into the family by any marriage in the fifteenth century.

Sir Edward Wodehouse is set down in the pedigrees as father of Sir John Wodehouse, with whom the pedigree of the family begins after they were seated at Kimberley; but there is no proof of this, nor any certain evidence connecting this John Wodehouse with the preceding names in

the ancient roll. It can hardly be doubted, however, that he was connected with them, especially looking to the fact that the manors of Grimston, Rydon, and Rysing came into the possession of his eldest son, as will be shown further on.

Blomefield's account of Sir John Wodehouse (called John Woodhouse) of Kimberley in Norff: Esq: in the Visitation pedigree in which he is the first name) is that he was a younger son, who was knighted by Henry IV. and settled at Kimberley, having married Margaret, daughter and Heiress of Sir Thomas Fastolf of Kimberley. This Sir Thomas is mentioned in a deed in the muniment room, dated 20 Richard II. (1396). He must have died in that year, as in another deed of the same year Margaret Fastolf is referred to as his widow.

Blomefield says that Sir John Wodehouse, "by deed dated 20 January 2 Henry IV., upon his son's marriage with Furneaux, entailed his house which he had new built, called Wodehouse Tower, and the new park, called Wodehouse's Park, together with his manors of Kimberley, Corston, Thuxton, Litcham-market, Feltwell, &c. on them and their heirs; in 1404 he was Constable of Rising Castle." The statement of Parkins (continuation of Blomefield, page 672) that "in the sixth year of King Henry IV. John Wodhouse occurs Constable, who was remarkably famous in the following reign at the battle of Agincourt", is an obvious blunder. He has confounded Joh, who was Esquire of the Body to Henry V., with his father.

The site of the old Fastolf House is still very plainly apparent at the further end of the Fastolf Wood towards Crownthorpe, and the part of the park adjoining is known as the "Old Park". Wodehouse Tower was just below the house of the present Park farm, a short distance from Kimberley Church. The ruins are visible above ground, and the moat is still full of water. It was evidently a fortified house, forming a quadrangle, with round flanking turrets and akeep or tower, of which last, however, no trace remains. I subjoin the verses written by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the third baronet, on this old house, from a MS. on the fly-leaf of a copy of the "Blazon of Gentrie," in the Kimberley Library. Another MS. in my possession, which contains some variations, is signed "ph: Wdhs."

A MEMORIALL OF OLD KIMBERLY (OR TOWER) IN YE PARK, NOW DEMOLYSHT, 1659.

Behold ye carcass of an auntient pyle
Which was a towered Quadrangle crewhyle,
A noble aedifice. Some centuryes*
It was ye mansion of ye Wodehowsew.
Thrice four of them it owned since Frappe Fort
Was their atchievement won** at Agincourt.
It flourisht once so high in jollity
A byeword t'was: madd world at Kimberly.
The Sheltons, Heydons (hectors) of ye clan,
Heer made their Rende-vous and ryott ran.
Before that tyme a*** second wife to him****
Ye Duke his lettle Master called had bin
A cursed step dame to the family
And spoyl'd ye house i' th' heyres[5] minority:
Because not made her joynture she it vow'd
To make 't a nettle bush which now 'tis proved.
First fell Q. Elizabeth's brave lodging roome,
Then the fayre stately Hall to ruine came:
Next falls ye vast great chamber arch't on high
With golden pendaunts fretted sumptuously;
Yet of foure parts three still remayned ye seatt
Unto that heyre who first was Baronet[6]
And to his sonn.[7] Till ye Long Parliament
Nobles and gentry sunk to discontent;
In which sadd humour he lets all ye rest
Of this fayre fabrique sink into its dust.
Down falls ye Chappell; Last ye goodly Towre
Though of materialls so firme and stowre

---

*Before this ye Wodehouse's seats had been at Rydon, in Norff: and sometimes at Crowfield, Bocking-Ash and Beckhall in Suff:.

** He at Agincourt was John Wodehouse, son of Sir John, and father to ye later John, Executor to Henry V. and VI., &c

*** Eliza: Drury

**** Sir Roger Wodehouse, sen., whom ye D. of Norff. called his little master for his love of faulconry.

5 Sir Roger, junior, whose father Thomas was standard-bearer at Musselborough and there slayn.

6 Sir Philip, senior.

7 Sir Thomas Wodehouse, senior.

Time scarce uncements ym. This dismall fate
Now England suffers both in Church and State.
But this God may rebuyld and rayse agen
By restauration of our Soveraigne,*
Which Holy Hope howlds up ye present heyre,
As 'tis all loyall hearts most honest prayer!

It is singular that there is no deed in the muniment room, in which either Sir John Wodehouse or his wife are mentioned. The earliest deed in my possession in which a Wodehouse occurs is dated 7 Henry V.(1419) and is feoffment by "John Wodehous, Esquire," to Margaret, widow of Constantine Clyfton. The seal of John Wodehous, with the family coat-of-arms, is attached to this deed. I have also a deed of 9 Henry V.(1421) with the same John Wodehous' seal attached. He was, of oourse, the John "of Agincourt."

The history of the acquisition of the manor of Kimberley Hall by the Wodehouses is curious. Blomefield (vol. i., page 750) says, "It came to Sir Thomas Hales, Knight, and others, who gave it for life to Margaret, widow of Sir Thomas Fastolf of Kimberley, Knight with remainder to Thomas Crabbe and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Furneaux and their heirs; in 1384 Sir Thomas Fastolf was Lord and died intestate, leaving Margaret, his daughter, who married John Woodhouse of Kimberley, Knight, son of Sir Edward Woodhouse, Knight. After Crabbe's death there was a dispute about this manor which you may see at fol. 212, but John Crabbe, son and heir of Thomas Crabbe, and Will. Berdwell releasing their right to John Woodhouse, the whole center'd in him and continues in his Posterity to this day." But Sir Thomas Fastolf can scarcely have been lord in 1384, for a deed in my possession shows that in 8 Richard II., Hugo Fastolf held the manor, and in 10 Richard II. he feoffed all his interest in it to Sir Stephen de Hales and others. Hugo Fastolf was member for Norfolk in the Parliament of 1390 (Parliamentary Return, vol. i., p. 240). The following is a copy of a deed in my possession, containing the settlement of the dispute referred to by Blomefield, by the award of the manor to John Wodehouse, son and heir of John Wodehouse of "Agincourt":-

*Ph. wodhous, junr., whose anagram, viz. Holy hope howlds up, was made and sent to him by one Mr. Pep's, 1659

"To alle goode Christene men to whom this wrytyng come We Edmund Coupere parson of Est-Marlyng Walter Aslabi Robt Landysdeth Sqwyers, and Thomas Wellys senden gretyng in God be it known that for divers debates and controversies that han been movyd betwix John Wodehous Esquire on the on partie and William Berdewell Esquire on the other partie upon the ryght tityl and possession of the manor of Kymburle clepyd Kymburlehalle with the apptenaunces the whiche by mediacion of their frendis submytted them to standen to our awarde and dome of us the seyd Edmund Walter Robt and Thomas and to pforme our awarde either of them are bounden to other by their general obligacionys in an C lb We takyng upon us the charge of the seyd award heard and examined how that Thomas Hales with others gaf the seyd manor of Kymburle with the apptenaunces to Margarete the wyf of Thomas Fastolfe Knyght xx the terme of her lyf the remaynder after the seyd Margarete disses to Thomas Crabbe and to Elizabet his wyf and to the heirs of the seyd Elizabet for ever the whiche Elizabet after the disses of the seyd Thom Crabbe among other landis and tenements granted the possession of the seyd manor with the apptenaunces after the disses of the seyd Margarete to Thomas Erpyngham Knyght, William Garland Clerk and others by her dede beryng the date die lunae IXth post festum St. Bricii Anno regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio by force of whiche dede the seyd Margarete attornyd and for as moche as it was showyd to us the seyd arbitrators for the partie of the seyd William how that the intent of the seyd Elizabet was that the astate whiche that she made to Thomas Erpyngham Knyght and to others as it is afore rehersyd that they should maken astate after her disses of the seyd manor of Kymburlehall with the apptenaunces to the heirs of the seyd Elizabet in the manner before seyd to have to him and to her heirs of her body lawfulli begottyn for the defaulte of issu the remaynder to the ryght heirs of the seyd Elizabet after the whiche mater disclosyd the said John Wodehous showyd a reles how that John Crabbe son and heir of Thomas Crabbe and fader to Elienore the wyf of the said William Berdewell and sone and heyr to the seyd Elizabet Crabbe relesyd with warante all the ryght that he hadde in the seyd manor of Kymburle with the apptenaunces to the seyd Thom Erpyngham Knyght and William Garland Clerk beryng date at Kymburle die lunae IX post festum Purificacionis Beatae Mariae Virginis anno Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo

after the whiche reles the seyd Thom Erpyngham Knyght and William Garland Clerk by their dede to us showyd in the seyd manor with the apptenaunces infeffyd Will Sandham John Lancastere and others the date thereof die lunae IX post festum St. Gregory Papae anno regis Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo whose astate the seyd John Wodehous hath in the seyd manor with the apptenaunces by mane degres as it appeareth by notable evidence to us showyd for the whiche the seyd arbitrators deme and awarde that the seyd John Wodehous shal have the seyd manor with the apptenaunces to hym and to his heyrs for evermore accordyng to his possession aforehade with oute cleym or chalange of the seyd William Berdewell or of Elienore his wyf or any of her heyrs for any tityl aforntime to us showyd. And for also moche as the seyd William showyth a dede of feffement of the same manor with the apptenaunces made by William Garland Clerk to him and to Elienore his wyf and to the heyrs of her bodys lawfulli begottyn the date thereof die Sabbati IX post festum Ascencionis Domini anno Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum XII the whiche dede is enrolled in the Chauncery and voyde in our conceyth for also moche as the said William Garland Clerk made an infeffment long before that with Thom Erpyngham Knyght of the seyd manor with the apptenaunces to William Sandham John Lancastere and others under the same seal beryng the date of the yer of Kyng Harri the fyfte beforeseyd the secunde for the whiche we the seyd arbitrators deme and awarde that the seyd John Wodehous shal take an action by avyse of his councel agens the seyd William and Elienore for entre in the seyd manor of Kymburle with the apptenaunces to the whiche action the seyd William and Elienore shall apere (word torn) sufficient warant pletyng the feffment of the seyd William Garland Clerk after forme of lawe by the dede of the seyd William Garland Clerk to them made to the whiche plee the seyd John shal answere after (word torn) in avoydaunce of the seyd dede and feffment made by the seyd William Garland Clerk with Thom Erpyngham Knyght to William Sandham John Lancastere and other long time aforn upon whiche a lawful issu to be taken and to be tried for the seyd John Wodehous at what time the seyd John wil therof take his action and also we the seyd arbitrators demyn and awarden that the seyd John and William shal fulfille obeyen and kepyn the intent comprehended in the codicill to this present indenture annexed in witness of the whiche thyngs we the seyd arbitrator to

THESE indentures haven putte oure selis Writyn the VII day of April the XX year of King Harry the Sexte."

Hugo Fastolf, who was doubtless a near relative of Sir Thomas Fastolf, was, as appears from various documents, a man of large property. The feoffment to Sir Stephen Hales and others was probably for some purpose of the nature of a trust, as was also the feoffment by Sir Thomas Hales. It may be presumed that John Wodehouse inherited a right in the manor from his mother, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Fastolf, which was disputed by the other claimants. By the deed dated 7 Henry V. (1419) mentioned above, he makes a feoffment regarding it to Margaret, widow of Constantine Clyfton, and from the terms of the award declaring that his son, John Wodehouse, shall have the manor "according to his possession," it may be inferred that it had continued to be in the hands of the Wodehouses. Some family dispute was evidently at the bottom of the affair, which cannot now be completely unravelled. Sir John Clifton of Bokenham Castle in Norfolk, by a deed which is in the muniment room, dated 19 Henry VI. (1441), grants all his rights in the manor to John Wodehouse Esquire. These rights no doubt arose out of the deed of 7 Henry V. referred to above. Whatever was the history of the acquisition of the manor, it has descended from father to son ever since. In an old rental without date it is styled the "Manor of Kinberley Hall, alias Wodehouse Tower."

The small manor of Botetourts was about the same time merged in the manor of Kinberley Hall, and the Prior of Norwich's manor of Kimberley, also a small manor, after being held by the Wodehouse family on lease for several generations, was finally acquired by purchase, and united with the other manor.

I have no record of the date of Sir John Wodehouse's death. He was succeeded by his son John, whom I have called for distinction's sake John of Agincourt. A very full account of this John is given by Blomefield (vol. i., page 755), and I shall therefore only refer to a few points of special interest concerning him.

His presence at the battle of Agincourt has been questioned on the ground that his name is not upon the roll of those present. Sir Harris Nicolas, however, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," where he has printed the roll, observes (page 198) that the roll is manifestly incomplete

and I think it is not unreasonable to assume, unless positive proof can be shown to the contrary, that the family tradition is not a fable. It is alleged that about the time of the battle John Wodehouse was in England collecting troops for the King, but this may be quite consistent with his having joined the King before the battle. Drayton, in his poem, the "Battaile of Agincourt," recounts the valiant deeds which John Wodehouse performed, but whether he had any authority for them I know not. In 1418, "the Bishop" (of Norwich), "Sir Thomas Erpingham, and John Wodehouse, Esq. of Kimberley were appointed by the Privy Council to summon the Gentry of the County before them at Norwich, to persuade them to go over into France to the King to recruit his army, diminished by the siege of Roan, and other toils of war; who returned answer on the 22nd of March that all whom they had summoned had made excuses by reason of their poverty or bodily infirmities, and that the stoutest and ablest men of the County were with the King already." - Blomefield, vol. ii., page 375.

The coral rosary given by Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V., to the wife of John Wodehouse, is in my possession at Kimberley; see Blomefield (vol. i., page 757), who also mentions having seen the "hilt of a large old sword adorned with silver, and a long knife or poignard of the same workmanship, which are still preserved in the family, and are without doubt those used by this John." I have a hilt of a sword answering to this description, which according to tradition belonged to John Wodehouse; the workmanship appears to be of the cinque cento period. I have also a small knife with a handle of similar workmanship, but no "long knife or poignard."

There are in the muniment room several deeds in which the name of this John Wodehouse occurs, with seals of his attached, with the family coat-of-arms. Peacham's statement that John Wodehouse was one of the executors of Henry IV. is an error (vide names of the executors of that king's will, "Rolls of Parliament," vol. lv., page 5). He was Esquire of the Body to Henry V., and one of the acting executors of his will. Frequent mention is made of him in the latter capacity in the Rolls of Parliament. His duty as executor seems to have been a very troublesome one, as the King left large debts, besides the unpaid debts of Henry IV which his son had undertaken to pay but had never discharged. The details given in the Rolls of Parliament of the transactions connected with the will of Henry V are

extremely curious. On one occasion John Wodehouse got something for his pains, as appears from the following account in the Lynn Records (Rymer, vol.iv). A coronet or enammelled circle of gold was mortgaged for 1,000 marks, which money was advanced in July 1415, to Henry V., 500 marks by citizens of Norwich, 400 marks by burgesses of Lynn, and £40 by William Westacre. Power of sale was given to the same if the coronet be not redeemed within one year and a half and one month after receipt of the money by the King. On January 8th, 1424, at Lynn, Richard Waterden moved at a corporate meeting that John Wodehouse should be spoken to touching the return of 400 marks which the King owed. The Mayor and others were ordered to ride to the said John Wodehouse with power to make the best agreement they could. Their interview must, however, have had no result, for on the 22nd of July the Mayor and others were ordered to ride with the men of Norwich to the Duke of Exeter to treat concerning the 400 marks, &c.,"to whom a present was ordered of 12 swans, 24 herons, 24 bitterns, and 4 dozen capons." It seemsthat some forcible proceedings were afterwards taken by the burgesses to recover their money, for on the 22nd of June, 1426, a writ was received by the Mayor, summoning certain burgesses to appear in the Court of Exchequer, to answer John Wodehouse, "one of the chamberlains for the receipt of our Exchequer and others therein named for having with force of arms broken into and entered the house of John Wodehouse." Nothing further appears to have occurred till at a congregation held on the Vigil of St. Andrew, 1427, the Mayor inquired whether the commonalty consented to receive for the 400 marks due from the late King's executors on a gold enamelled coronet, one hundred pounds, as they were not able to get more. They unanimously resolved to receive it, and on the 23rd of January following, a general acquittance was sealed to John Wodehouse, one of the executors of King Henry V. Between that day and the 16th of April, the money appears to have been paid, and on the latter day a present was ordered of a pipe of wine to John Wodehouse, Esquire.

"Johes Wodehous et alii de Hundro de Frebrigge," and "Johes Wodehous et alii de Hundro de Smythedon," are mentioned in Letters Patent, 8 Henry VI., concerning sums advanced to the Crown by various persons ("Rolls of Parliament," vol. v., p. 419). King Henry V. left him by his will a gold cup: "Item legamus Johanni Wodehous Armigero unum scyphum auri."

John Wodehouse died in 1430 at Rydon, where, according to Parkin (continuation of Blomefield, p. 677) he had built a "large and most beautiful manor-house, called the Rey," which cost him above 2000 marks. He was buried at Norwich in the lower chapel of the Charnel, where he had founded a chantry priest to sing for the King, Queen, and his beloved Esquire John Wodehouse and his wife, their ancestors and posterity. A full account of this foundation is given by Blomefield (vol.ii.,p.529). In the Calendarium Inquis, post mortem 9 Henry VI. is the following entry, "Joh'nes Wodehouse armiger Welles maner' vocat' Priorat' de Welles extent', Geyton rectoria et ecc'lia cum decimis, &c., Welle, Holte, Geyton, Lesgate, Westacre, Aylleswythorp, et Wykyn redditus assis'. Norfolc."

He married Alice, "daughter and heir of Furneaux," a Norfolk family. She survived him, and afterwards married Edward Winter, Esquire, and, dying in 1447, was buried beside her first husband. A few years ago, when the pavement of the old charnel-house was taken up for the purpose of repairing it, bones were found which presumably were the remains of John Wodehouse and his wife. They were re-interred, with an inscription over them.

He was Member for Norfolk in the Parliament of 1409-10 Johannes Wodehous Armiger (Parliamentary Return, vol.i.,p.274), and in those of 1414 (Return, vol.i.,p.284), 1417(ib.,p.290), 1420-1 (ib., p.297), and for Suffolk in 1422 (ib.,p.303)

He left five sons - Henry, John, Giles, Jerome, and Thomas. The three last are mentioned in several deeds in my possession. Henry, his eldest son, died according to the Visitation Pedigree before 1447, and according to Blomefield in 1450. Both these dates are wrong, as in 1455 he addressed a petition to Parliament, which is printed in "Rolls of Parliament," vol. v., p.340. This petition, from "your pover and contynuel Oratour Henry Wodhous," sets forth that certain feoffees of "John Wodehous, fader to your said Bisecher whose heir he is, of the manoirs of Grymston, Rydon, Congham, and Rysing with the appurtenaunces in the Countie of Norff', by the praier and desire of your said Besecher enfeoffed Thomas Daniell and John Dowwebiggyng" in trust "to the use of oon Alice late the Wif to John Wodhous Squier, and Moder unto your said Bisecher" for her life and afterwards "to the use of your said Bisecher after the deceise of the seid Alice, and also to that affiaunce and ende that your said

Bisecher should have had Elizabeth suster of the said Thomas Daniell to his Wif, the whiche Elizabeth was married to another man after the seid Feoffement so made, that is to sey, to oon Richard Torbok, unknowying to your said Bisecher: and so by the mean of the said Thomas Danyell, your said Bisecher wowed the said Elizabeth, she beying at that time another mannes wif, at oon John of Kent's hous; which John delivered there to your said Bisecher xxd. by comaundement of the said Thomas Danyell at that same tyme to make the said Elizabeth good chere withalle:" and further that his "Manoir of Welles, otherwise called the Priory Alien or the Hous of Welles, and otherwise called Welhalle" in Norfolk was feoffed to Thomas Danyell and others for the same purpose; and the petitioner prays that all these feoffments, &c., may be annulled, and that he may enter on the enjoyment of the manors and lands in question. His prayer was granted, except as to profits received whilst he was not in possession.

He appears never to have ventured on any further matrimonial engagement after his misadventure with Elizabeth Danyell. The manors of Grimston, Rydon, Congham, and Rysing came to his nephew, Edward Wodehouse, as appears from a deed, dated 1460, by which "Edward Wodehous armiger nepos et proximus heres Henrici Wodehous armigeri" grants them to John Wodehous and Arnold Snoring, gentlemen, and I find the same manors mentioned as belonging to Sir Roger Wodehouse in the 2nd and 4th Philip and Mary.

Parkin (continuation of Blomefield, p.537) says that the manor, priory, &c., of Wells was granted to John Wodehouse in the 3rd of Henry V. to be held by the service of a rose to be paid on Midsummer Day, and that Henry Wodehouse conveyed it to Thomas Daniel in the 28th Henry VI. (1450). He does not mention its recovery by Henry Wodehouse in 1455. The priory was restored by Edward IV., and passed in consequence out of the hands of the Wodehouses, who also at the same time lost the manor (Blomefield, vol. i., p. 758, note). Parkin further says (p. 677) that the house at Rydon, built by John Wodehouse, Henry's father, was pulled down by the latter in 1454 by the advise and assistance of Thomas Lord Scales, because Thomas Daniell, Esq., of Lancashire, late Sheriff of Norfolk, by the assistance of the Duke of Norfolk, on account of his marrying a kinswoman of the duke, pretended "a right and title to the said lordship."

This was no doubt connected with the matter referred to in Henry's petition to Parliament.

Henry having died unmarried, his next brother, John Wodehouse (the younger) became the head of the family. He was a man of considerable note, and was much employed by Henry VI. In 1448 he was sent to Calais with five others to treat with the ambassadors of the Duchess of Burgundy, and again with four others in1449. The instructions of the King to the ambassadors in 1449, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Verulam, are printed by Mr. Thoms (London, 1870), and are headed as follows: "Instructions given by the Kyng our souverain lord to his trusty and well-beloved Johan Marney Knyghte, Maistre Thomas Kent, doctoure of lawe, William Pyrton, Edward Grymeston, and John Wodehous squyers, iiij,iij, or twaine of thaim, whom he sendeth his Ambassadors at this time to his towne of Calais for to commune, trete, appointe, and conclude with the Commissaries of the Duchesses of Bourgoigne in the maters that foloweth." An account of the transactions of this embassy is given by Mr. Thoms in his memoir of Edward Grymeston. John Wodehous was again employed in 1458 on a similar embassy. He is mentioned by Margaret Paston in a letter written about 1461-5 ("Paston Letters," vol. lv., p.89). In an Act of the 28th Henry VI.(1450) for the resumption of grants by the Crown, it is provided "that this present Act or Resumption extende not ne be prejudiciale to John Wodehous, yoman of the Coronne to, of, nor in any maner Graunte or Grauntes, Lese or Confirmations made by us unto the said John, ne that he be hurte nor prejudiced therby" ("Rolls of Parliament," vol. v.p192).

I have several deeds relating to this John, amongst them one of 15 Henry VI (1436) and another of 24 Henry VI. to both of which his seal with the family coat-of-arms is attached. A deed of 11 Henry Vi. (1432) mentions him as son of John Wodehouse deceased, and also his brothers Giles, Jerome, and Thomas. He lived much in Croffeld, or Crowfield, and Bocking Ash, in Suffolk; he is styled John Wodehous, Esquire, of Croffeld, in Suffolk, in a deed of 19 Henry VI. In the Calend. Inquis. post mortem II Henry VI., under "Duke of Norfolk," I find these entried; in manor of Framlingham, "CRoffeld 1 feod' per Johem Wodhous;" and in manor of Doningworth, "Hacheton 1 feod' per Johem Wodhous." Blomefield says he had a house in London, and was sometimes called of London. He

married Constance, daughter of Thomas Geddinge of Icklingham, Esquire.

According to Blomefield, who refers to the writ of diem clausit extremum, he died in 1465 at Kimberley, where he and his wife are buried in the chancel, on the pavement of which are their effigies in brass. He is in armour, with this label from his mouth. "Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit;" and from her mouth is the label, "Et in carne mea videbo Salvatorem meum." On a brass plate is this inscription, "Hic jacet Johannes Wodehous et Constancia Uxoris ejus, quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen." In the Inquisitiones post mortem 30 Henry VI. I find "Thomas Wodehous, Fordham maner' vocat' Felton's sive Hengrave's maner':Berkhalle medietas maner' Suffolk." This was probably John Wodehouse's brother Thomas.

John Wodehouse was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Wodehouse. The first mention I find of him is in the deed of 1460 referred to above, and the next in one dated 6 Edward IV. (1466), by which "Edward Wodehous Esquire" makes a grant to Roger Townsend out of the manor of Litcham. This latter deed is signed "Edward Wodehous." I have several other deeds in which his name occurs as Sir Edward, and he signs himself "Edward Wodehous miles." In a deed relating to the manors of Kimberley Hall and Thuxton Hall, and to manors in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, which Sir Edward appears to have mortgaged, he is described as son and heir of John Wodehouse of "Kymbley," Esquire. It is signed "per me Edwardum Wodehous," and dated "anno ab inchoatione regni Henrici Sexti quadregesimo nono et recuperatae? regiae suae potestatis primo," 1470, the year before the battle of Tewkesbury.

The latest deed amongst the family papers in which Sir Edward's name occurs, is an indenture for the jointure of Tomasyn (Townsend), wife of his eldest son, who is styled "Thomas Wodehous Esquire son and heir of Sir Edward Wodehous." The date of this deed is 4 Henry VII. (1488).

Sir Edward is mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament, 17 Edward IV. (1477) as feoffee of certain manors in trust for the Duke of Suffolk. According to the pedigree in verse, this trust seems to have involved him in serious difficulties of some kind. The story in Blomefield that in "1461, by order of Edward IV., under his Privy Seal, he levied in Norfolk of his Fol-

lowers, Tenants, and Gentlemen of Quality no less than 200, and armed them at his own charge, and attended the King in his journey into Scotland," appears to be very doubtful. In 1461 his father was alive, and he could hardly have had the means of raising so large a body of men.

The Wodehouses had for three generations been Lancastrians; but, in common with many other families during the Wars of the Roses, father and son took different sides in the case of John Wodehous the younger and his son Sir Edward - the former adhering to the Red, the latter to the White Rose. The object of course was to save the family estates whichever party got the upper hand.

It is assumed by Sir John Fenn ("Paston Letters," vol. iv.,p.450, note) that the Wodhows mentioned in the letter dated 15th November 1470 is Sir Edward. If, as seems probable, he is right, Sir Edward's allegiance to the Yorkist party was at that time somewhat dubious. The letter, which is from Sir John Paston to John Paston, Esquire, suggests "that old Knivet, ye, and the worshipfullest that will do for our sake as Arblaster, John Gyney, Wodhows, and all other gentlemen, that at the day will be in Norwich, that ye all whole as one body come together, that my Lord of Oxford may understand that some strength resteth thereby." Lord Oxford was a leading Lancastrian, and was probably coming to Norfolk to take measures to prevent Edward IV. from landing on the coast. However this may be, Sir Edward joined the winning side next year. The old pedigree on vellum says of him, "Sir Edward Wodehous, knighted at Grafton field" (Tewkesbury), "having brought 200 men arrayed at his own charge. He was made Banneret, vd ye originall letter from Ed: ye 4 to him and Sir Ed: Grey which is still among Kimberley evidences, being an old double moth-eaten paper." Owing to the moths, or some other cause, this interesting letter is unfortunately no longer to be found. Another old MS. pedigree in my possession says: "Sir Edward knighted a Banneret at Grafton Field and brought 200 men ready equipped at his own charge to Edward IV and had two savages given him as supporters to his Coat." This appears to be more probable than the story in the pedigree in verse that the supporters were granted to John Wodehouse by Henry V.

Sir Edward is said in the pedigrees to have married, first, the daughter of Sir John Tirrell, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, Jane, daughter of Edmund Swathyng of Letton, Esquire, by whom he had four sons and

two daughters. A deed, however, of 11 Henry VI entails the manor of Litcham on John Wodehouse, Sir Edward's father, and Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Tyrrell. This rather looks as if Eleanor Tyrrell may have been the first wife of John Wodehouse, and not of Sir Edward. I do not know in what year Sir Edward died. I have no deed by him later than 17 Edward IV. (1477); but it may perhaps be inferred, from the jointure deed of Tomasyn Wodehouse referred to above, in which he is not termed Sir Edward Wodehouse deceased, that he was alive in 1488. He and his wife Jane are buried in the chancel of Kimberley Church, with a brass plate over them (not lost, as Blomefield supposes), with this inscription:"Here lyeth Sir Edward Wodows Knight and dame Jane his wiffe All good Christien men that rede this same, of your charity to pray for the Souls of them and all Christien souls." He had a brother John living 14 Edward IV., as appears by a deed of that date.

Sir Edward's eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas, is said in the verse pedigree to have been sent on an embassy to France. He was, with a number of other gentlemen, created a Knight of the Bath, Nov. 17th, 1501, on the occasion of the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales.

His first wife was a lady of Picardy, whose name, according to a marginal note on one of the MS. verse pedigrees, was Poyard. His second wife was Thomasine, daughter (not sister, as the Visitation pedigree says) of Sir Roger Townsend. In the deed of 4 Henry VII (1488), providing for Thomasine's jointure, the parties to the contract are "Thomas Wodehous Esquire, son and heir of Sir Edward Wodehous, and Thomasine Townsend daughter of Sir Roger Townsend," and John, Thomas, and Jerome Wodehous are amongst the witnesses. Another deed of the same date, which is signed "R. Townsend, T. Wodehous," entails the manor of Litcham on Thomas and Thomasine, and in default of their male issue on John and Robert Wodehouse, brothers of the said Thomas.

In a further deed he is styled "Thomas Wodehous miles," "Thomasia" being mentioned as his wife, and daughter of Sir Roger Townsend. The "parke Thomae Wodehous milit:" is referred to in a document relating to lands pertaining to the rectory of Kimberley, dated 12 Henry VIII. And it is shown by a deed of 13 Henry VIII that he was still alive in 1521. I have no record of the date of his death, but it may be presumed from a deed of the 19 Henry VIII. (1527) by which certain lands in Kimberley

are sold to "Roger Woodehouse Esquire son and heir of Thomas Woodehous Knight in execution of the testament and last will" of Sir Thomas, that he died about that time.

He left by his wife Thomasine three sons - Roger, John, and Edward. John owned manors and lands in Breccles, Shropham, &c. See the pedigree of his descendants, printed by Dr. Jessop, and his account of the Breccles family, and the references to Francis Wodehouse of Breccles in his "One Generation of a Norfolk House."

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Roger, the most notable event in whose life is thus related by Holinshed in his account of Ket's Rebellion in 1549 ("Chronicles Edward the Sixth): "Sir Rober Woodhouse with seven or eight of his household servants came to them" (the rebels),"bringing with him two carts laden with beere, and one cart laden with other vittels; for a recompense whereof he was stripped out of his apparell, had his horses taken from him, and whatsoever else he had, the rebels accounting the same a good preie; he himself was cruellie tugged and cast into a dich of one More's of nether Arleham by Heilesdonbridge. ....They put Sir Roger Woodhouse and other prisoners, whom they had caught, in strict ward within the foresaid house of Mount Surreie" (a house belonging to the Earl of Surrey near Mousehold Heath).

Sir Roger married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Radcliffe, by whom he had four sons and four daughters; and, secondly, Elizabeth Drury, by whom he had one daughter.

Of Thomas, his eldest son, Blomefield says ("Hist. of Norfolk," vol.i., p.760):"Thomas Wodehouse, eldest son of Sir Roger, notwithstanding what is said in the Baronetage, was never knighted: in I P. and M. he was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, which office he served again 5 Eliz.; in the 4 and 5 P. and M. and I Eliz: he was Burgess in Parliament for the Burgh of Yarmouth in Norfolk; he was in fabour with H. VIII., whom he faithfully served to his death; afterwards being retained in the service of Edw:VI he was one of those valiant Gentlemen that went against the Scots, being Standard-Bearer in the battle of Muselborough, in which he was slain on Saturday 10 Sept. 1547, his father Sir Roger being then living." According, therefore, to this remarkable statement, he was slain at Musselburgh in 1547, in the reign of Edward VI., and was afterwards Sheriff and Member of Parliament in the reignsl of Philip and Mary and of Eliza-

beth I. The Visitation pedigree says "Thomas Wodehouse, Esq., living 1563."

That Thomas Wodehouse, Sir Roger's eldest son, was killed at the battle of Musselburgh is clear from the account of that battle in Holinshed, taken in conjunction with other evidences of the time of his death. The passage in Holinshed ("Chronicles," A.D. 1547) is as follows: "Of the duke of Summerset's band Standleie, Woodhouse, Conisbie, Horgill, Norris, Denis, Archer and Atkinson with other in the fore-ranke, not being able in this earnest assault both to tend to their fight afore, and to the retire behind, the Scots again well considering herby how weak they remained, caught courage afresh, ran sharplie forward upon them, and without anie mercie slue the most part of them that abode furthest in prease a six more of Bulleners, and other than before are named, in all to the number of twentie six, and most part gentlemen."

The wife of Thomas Wodehouse was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shelton, and in a deed, of which I have a copy, one of a collection of family deeds of this period and evidently made at the time, "Margareta Woodehouse vidua mater Rogeri Woodhouse armigeri consanguinei et heredis apparentis mei praefati Rogeri Woodhous militis," is mentioned as holding the manor of Grymston for her life. The date of this deed is 23 July, 2 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556). This "Roger Woodhouse armiger" was the eldest son of Thomas by his wife Margaret, and succeeded his grandfather, Sir Roger. I have a deed relating to the enclosure of the Anglethorpe Moor, part of the Kimberley Common, made between "Sir Roger Woodhouse, Lord of the Manor, and Roger Woodhouse, his heir apparent," dated 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. It has this curious endorsement: "This Indenture made in the first of Philip and Mary to proud Sir Roger but tenant for term of life so that the tenants would not agree without Sir Roger the younger because the tenants of Kimberley knew he was heir in tail, and so this was Robert Curson aged eighty.....years deposed at Norwich Assises, and by old Reynolds being well nigh one hundred years." From other documents relating to the marriage, in 1554, of Roger Wodehouse the younger, it is manifest that his father, Thomas, was then dead, and that he was next heir to his grandfather, Sir Roger. In the collection above referred to there is a deed dated March 8th, Elizabeth 3 (1561) being an indenture made "between Roger Woodhouse Esquire cosen and next heir

of Sir Roger Woodhouse Knight deceased of the one part, and Dame Elizabeth Woodehouse widow, late wife of the said Sir Roger of the other. The term "cosen" means here kinsman generally, as it is proved by various other documents that Roger the younger was grandson of Sir Roger; e.g. in interrogatories some years later (27 Elizabeth) in a suit relating to the same matter as the deed of 1561, "Sir Roger Woodhouse deceased" is termed grandfather of the second Roger. These evidences, to which others might be added, conclusively disprove the statement in the Visitation pedigree that Thomas Wodehouse, Esquire, was living in 1563. The absurd jumble in Blomefield is easily explained. He has confounded Sir Thomas Woodhouse of Waxham with Thomas Wodehouse who was slain at Musselburgh. Two other members of the Waxham family are in the pedigree printed by Blomefield wrongly ascribed to the Kimberley family, viz., Sir William Woodhouse, Vice-Admiral, and several times Member of Parliament for Great Yarmouth and Norfolk, 1547-62, and Henry Woodhouse, Member for Norfolk in 1572. Sir Thomas (of Waxham) appears to have been a friend of the Kimberley family. An agreement for the settlement of Downham Hall Manor and other manors by Sir Roger Wodehouse on Roger his heir, on the marriage of the latter, is made "before Sir Richard Southwell, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir Thomas Woodhouse" (3 and 4 Philip and Mary). By this deed, amongst other things, it is provided that it "should be lawful for Sir Roger to sell Downham Manor" to pay his "ransom if captured in war." In a letter to Sir R. Southwell, dated February 16th, 1558, Roger Wodehouse, Esquire, mentions "my grandfather," Sir Roger, and "Sir Thomas Woodehouse Knight" (of Waxham, no doubt). I may observe in passing, that there was never, as far as I am aware, any relationship between the Waxham and Kimberley families.

Sir Roger died on the 3rd of February, 1560. By his will, dated 20th September, 1557, proved 4th March, 1560, he left money towards the building the steeple of Kimberley Church, also for the reparation of the chancel, and "for my tithes negligently forgotten," and he bequeathed to his second wife all lands, &c., in Downham, Kimberley, Reymerston, Thuxton, Runhall, Brandon, Mattishall, Barnham Broom, and Carleton, which did not descend to him by the death of any of his ancestors, and all his plate, jewels, and ready money, making her his sole executrix. By this second

wife, who married again to John Arundel, and died at Carleton Forehoe, where she had her jointure house, Sir Roger left one daughter, Ursula.

Thomas Wodehouse, Sir Roger's eldest son, left by Margaret Shelton, his wife, besides Roger (the eldest), Loy, John, and Thomas, who all died s.p. and two daughters, Anne and Mary.

Roger, who succeeded his grandfather, married, in 1554, Mary, daughter of John Corbett, Esq. of Sprowston, Norfolk. Having given above a specimen of a deed of the preceding century, I transcribe the Indenture of marriage between Roger Wodehouse and Mary Corbett. "This Indenture made the xxth day of the monthe of July in the secunde and fourthe yeres of the raigne of our most dredd Soveraigne lord and ladye Phyllipp and Marye &c &c Betwene John Corbett of Sprowston in the Countye of Norff Esquier of thon pte, And Sir Roger Woodhous of Kimberley in the countye aforesaid Knight on thother ptye Wyttnesseth that for and in consideration of a marriage to be had and solemnisyd betwene Roger Woodhous Esquier, cosen and heyr Appareaunt of the said Sir Roger Woodhous Knight and Marye Corbett one of the daughters of the said John Corbett, yt ys fullye covenantyd, condyscendyd and agreed Betwyxte the seid pties in man' and forme folowinge That is to saye the said Syr Roger Woodhous covenantyth and grauntyth by these psent to and with the seid John Corbett That the seid Roger Woodhous Esquier before the feast of Seynt Mychaell tharchaungell next comynge after the date hereof shall marrye and tak to his wyffe the seid Marye Corbett, yf the lawes of holye Churche wyll that pmytt and suffer And that the seyd Marye will thereunto assent and agree And lyk wyse the seid John Corbett covenantyth that the seid Marye shall marrye and tak to hyr husbound the seid Roger Woodhouse Esquier before the same feaste of Seynt Michaell tharchaungell, if the lawes of the holye Churche will that pmytt and suffer And that the same Roger will thereunto assent and agree Ffor and in consideration of wh marryage so to be had and solemnisyd The seid Roger Woodhous covenantyth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett his executors and administrators by these presents That the same Sir Roger before the feast of St. Michaell tharchaungell next ensuynge after the date of these present Indentures by his sufficient dede or dedes shall at thonlye cost and charges in the lawe of the seid John Corbett mak assure and conveye or cause to be made assuryd and conveyed to Sir Richard Southwell

Knyght one of the Kinge and the Quenes majestys most honable prye Councell Syr Ktopher Heydon Knyght; Robt Holdich, Willm Yelverton, Robt Barney, John Barney, and the afforenamyd John Corbett Esquyers to their heyers and assignes for evr To the onlye behove and use of the seid Roger Woodhouse Esquyer and of the seid Marye after marriage had and solemnisyd betwene the seid Roger and Marye, and of the heyers of the bodeye of the same Roger Woodhous lawfullye to be begotten by the same Roger of and upon the bodye of the seid Marye And for default of such yssue the rmaynder thereof to the use of the seid Sir Roger Woodhous Knyght and his ryght heyers for ever. A good suer sufficient and a lawfull Estate in ffee symple of and in the manners of Runehall and Thuxton with their apptenances in the countye aforeseid And of and in all other his messuags landes tenements medowes ffedyngs pastures woods underwoods waters ponds comons, Turbaries, Rents, Services pquisits of courts libties of ffouldg, ffouldgats ffould courts wardes marriages Releffs Escheats bondsmen with their Sequell and all other his hereditaments whatsoever with all other rights comodities and pfights whatsoever they be Sett lyeing and being in the townes and feildes of Runehall and Thuxton aforesaid Mattsall Brandon Beston and Welburne in the Countye aforesaid And furthermore the seid Sir Roger Woodhous for hym his heyres, &c covenauntyth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett his Executours &c by these presents That the Reversion of all yet his manner of Depeham with apptenaunces in the countye aforeseid Immediatly after the discease of the seid Sir Roger Woodhous and Amye Shelton one of the daughters of the seid Syr Roger, now wyffe of Raff Shelton Esquier shall discende reverte remayne or come to the seid Roger Woodhous Esquier and to the seid Marye. And to the heyers of the bodye of the same Roger lawfully to be begoten upon the bodye of the seid Marye And for defaulte of suche Issue The remaynder thereof to the use of the seid Sir Roger Woodhous and of his right heyers for ever And the said Syr Roger Woodhouse for hym his heires &c covenauntyth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett his heyers &c by these psents That he the seid Syr Roger Woodhouse within two yere next after the date of these present Indentures at the onlye costs and charges in the lawe of the seid John Corbett &c Shall doe make and suffer, or cause to be made sufferyd and done all and evry suche thinge and thinges Acte and Acts as shalbe resonablye devysyd or Ad-

vysyd by the seid John Corbett his heyers &c or anye of them or by his or their learned Counsell in the lawe for the further Assurances and suer makinge of the Reversion of the seid manner of Depeham to the behove and use of the seid Roger Woodhous Esquyer and Marye and to the heyers of the bodye of the same Roger &c and for defaulte of suche yssue the Remaynder thereof to the use of the seid Syr Roger Woodhous &c And also the seyd Sir Roger Woodhous for hym his heyers &c covenaunteth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett &c by these presents That he the seid Sir Roger Woodhouse or his heyers before the feast of Seynt Michaell tharchaungell next ensuynge after the date of these present Indentures By his or their Sufficient dede indented at the only costs &c of the said John Corbett &c shall make or cause to be made To the seid Sir Rychard Southwell Syr Xtopher Heydon Knyghts Robt Holdyche, Willm Yelverton, Robt Barney John Barney and John Corbett Esquyers to their heyers and Assignes for ever A good suer Sufficient and lawfull estate in ffee Symple of and in All those his manners of Kymberley Licham, and Reymston in the countye aforesaid And of all other his messuags lands tenements medowes ffedynges pastures &c with all other rights comodits and pfights whatsoevr they be Sett lyeing and beyng in the townes and ffylds of Kymberley Litcham Myleham, Tyttshall, Rymston Barnham Brome Hackford Wyklewoode Barrowe and Letton with their apptenaunces in the countye aforeseid To the onlye behove and use of the seid Sir Roger Woodhous for terme of his lyffe without Impechement of anye manner of waste And after the decease of the seid Syr Roger and after marriage had betweene the seid Roger Woodhous esquier and the seid Marye To the use of the seid Roger Woodhous esquyer, and of the heyers of the bodye of the same Roger &c And for defaulte &c (as before) Provydyd always and it is fully and hereby concludyd and agreyd betwene the seid pties, that it shall be lawfull and also Savyd and reservyd unto the seid Sir Roger Woodhouse to mak of the manner of Litcham and of all his landes tenements and hereditaments &c in Litcham Myleham and Tyttleshall in the countye aforeseid unto Dame Elizabeth nowe the wyff of the seid Sir Roger for terme of hyr lyff and after the decease of the seid Dame Elizabeth to suche wyff or wyffs as the seid Sir Roger shall here after lawfully espouse and marrye Anye Gyft ffeoffemt of Joynter onlye for terme of lyff of the seid Dame Elizabeth or for terme of lyff or lyffs of any suche other wyff or

wyffs as the seid Sir Roger shall fortune at anye tyme after the decease of the seid Dame Elizabeth lawfullye to espouse and marrye. Anything before in this present Indenture memorry'd or conteynyd to the contrary thereof in any ways notwithstandinge And moreover the seid Sir Roger Woodhouse for him his heyers &c covenauntyth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett &c by these presents That the Reversion of the manner of Grymston with th'apptenaunces in Grymston Congham and Rydon And of the mannr of ffeltwell and of all other his messuages landes &c in Grymston, Congham Rydon and ffeltwell aforeseid Methwolde Hockholde and Wilton in the countye aforeseid Imedyatlye after the deceases of the seid Sir Roger and of Margarett Woodhouse mother of the seid Roger Woodhous Esquier shall dyscend reverte remayne or come to the seid Roger Woodhous Esquyer and to the heyers of the bodye of the same &c And for defaulte of suche yssue (remainder to Sir Roger as before) And that also the manner of Litcham with th'apptehaunces in the countye aforeseid, and all other landes tenements and hereditaments in Litcham Tyttleshall and Myleham aforesaid with th'apptenaunces in lyke manner after the disease of disceases of the said Sir Roger Woodhous and the seid Dame Elizabeth now wyff of the seid Sir Roger (or any other wives) shall descend &c to the seid Roger Woodhous Esquyer and to his heyres &c And for defaulte of such issue (to Sir Roger as before) And also the seid Sir Roger for him his heyres &c covenauntyth and grauntyth to and with the seid John Corbett &c by these presents That he the seid Sir Roger Woodhouse within two yeres (same provisions as before) for further assurance of said manors of Grymston with th'apptenaunces in Grymston, Congham and Rydon, and of the manners of ffeltwell and Litcham and of all other his messuages, landes tenements and hereditaments and other the premysses with all and singular their apptenaunces and comodities in Grymston, Congham, Rydon, ffeltwell, Methewolde, Hockhold, Wylton, Litcham, Myleham, and Tyttleshall in the countye aforeseid accordinge to the importe trewe menynge and intente hereof Provydyd also alwayes that the seid Sir Roger Woodhous shal not be inforced or compellyd to take anye further payne or travell for the assurance or suer makynge of the premysses or eny pcell of them but only within the county of Norff. And the seid John Corbett for and in consideration of the seid marriage to be held and solemnisyd as is before remembred And for all other the

covenauntes, grauntes, and agreements aforeseid and every of them on the behalffe of the seid Sir Roger Woodhouse his heyers &c well and trewlye to be observyd pformyd fulfyllyd and kepte doth dovnaunt by these presents well and truly to contente and paye or cause to be contentye and prayed unto the seid Sir Roger Woodhous &c in the mansion or dwellinge house of the seid Sir Roger at Kymberley aforeseid The summe of seven hundred marks of good and lawfull mony of England in manner and forme folowinge (here follow provisions for payment of the money, 300 marks at sealing, and the rest in four equal instalments) According to the forme and effect of iiii severall wrytings oblygatory beryng the date of these present Indentures wherein the seid John Corbett with Myles Corbett his sonne and heyer apparant staundyth joyntly and sevrally bounden to the seid Sir Roger Woodhous for the suer satysfaction and payment of the seid iiii hundred marks. And it is also covenaumtyd and agreyd by the seid John Corbett that he the same John shall not oniye at his prop coste and charges find all the marriage appell and as well of and for the seid Roger Woodhous As also for the fforseid Marye his daughter such as shall be decent and convenient. But also the same John Corbett shall sustayn and bere all the charges of meate and drynke for the dynnr at and in the day of the solemnysation of the seid marriage In witness whereof the pties above namyd to these psent Indentures interchangeable have putte their Seales the day and yere above written."

By a further agreement (4th August, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary), referred to already, the manors of Great Melton, Carleton, and Downham Hall are to be settled on Roger Woodhouse the younger and his issue by Mary Corbett.

Serious family disputes subsequently arose in consequence of the elder Sir Roger's second marriage, full details of which are preserved in the collection of documents mentioned above. I extract from them the following correspondence:-

ROGER WOODHOUSE, ESQ., TO SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL (no date)

"Sir,- My grandfather is so affected to his new wife as he late made a will as I am informed, and late conveyed unto her not only the most of the manors and lands above specified, but also have given her therein all his goods and chattels."

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SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL TO SIR ROGER WOODHOUSE

"SIR, - I have presently received a letter from my nephew and yours Roger Woodehouse, which I send unto you herewith, to the end understanding its purpose you may for order sake agree upon some two or three of the best reputation within the county to compound and end all controversy among yourselves, by doing whereof great charge of expense shall be saved and all parties by good conformity quieted, and such particular person as to whom you desire good of anything that way intended shall (if God Call you) rest much more sure of what thing so ever you shall dispose and give. And for my own knowledge in the matter betwixt my cousin (Corbett) and you I will without respect of you or any other express my true and certain knowledge therein as heretofore I have done, as well in writing, if you have not lost it, as by mouth unto Sir Edmund Wyndham and unto Sir Christopher Heydon; all which matter I dare and will, as the case doth justly require, testify, if I be called thereunto, and yet I wishhas one that doth not hate you that you be not forgetful to end and quiet the whole matter, as ended it must be in your life or after perhaps not so well to serve all good purposes as in your time: so the Lord be with you, from my poor cottage besides London this vigil of the purification of our Lady A.D. 1558. You shall find my cousin your nephew his letter on the other side of this sheet."

The following letter is presumably the one referred to by Sir Richard:

"SIR, - Whereat the serving of a subpoena on you at my suit it liked you to promise me either to move my grandfather to assure unto me according to the agreement made with my father-in-law before you, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir Thomas Woodhouse Knights the manors of Melton, Downham, and Carleton, or else that you would set down your knowledge in Chancery upon your oath, and having been deprived thereof one whole year and more am now humbly to beseech you to advertise me by this bearer of your pleasure is to do therein, trusting that you will not be offended with me though I proceed as my learned Counsel shall advise me, assuring you I intend no longer to be delayed. Thus praying your answer take my leave this 16th of February 1558.

"Your poor Kinsman well assured."

Sir Roger followed Sir Richard's advice as appears from a document

entitled, "This award indentured made of the 28th of October in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas Duke of Norfolk Edmond Wyndham Knight and William Butts Knight arbitrators indifferently elected and chosen as well by Roger Wodehous Knight as by Roger Wodehous Esquire heir apparent to the said Sir Roger of divers variances between the said Sir Roger and Dame Elizabeth his wife and the aforesaid Roger Wodehous Esquire."

By this award, amongst other provisions, the manor of Downham Hall was given to Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir Roger, in fee simple after his decease; and as the history of this manor is curious, and Blomefield's account of it is incomplete, I subjoin the following particulars derived from original documents in my possession.

Blomefield states that at the foundation of the Priory (afterwards Abbey) of Wymondham, Downham Hall Manor, which at the time of Domesday Book went by the name of Hidichethorp, was given by the founder to that house, and was afterwards assigned to the abbot, who built on the hill a country house called Downham Lodge; that this house, with the manor "was assigned to the Lady Mary after the Dissolution, but she did not enjoy it by reason the Abbot forseeing the approaching fate of the Convent, leased it to one John Flowerdew of Hethersett Esq: which Lease did not expire until 1561, it being called in that Lease Downham Hall and Downham Hall Manor; during this Lease it seems the Cottons obtained a grant of it, for in 1565 Will: Cotton and Ursula his wife conveyed the Manor, Scite, Faldcourse, Free-Fishery, and Common of Pasture in Downham Shifts to Will: Thornton,"

The facts are these. Queen Mary, on the 30th of May in the first year of her reign, granted the manor to Gilbert Potter. The preamble of the original grant, which is in my possession, runs thus:- "Maria Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina fidei defensor Omnibus ad quos praesentes literae pervenerint Salutem Sciatis quod nos in consideratione veri et fidelis servitii per dilectum et fidelem subditum nostrum Gilbertum Potter de London Vyntener nobis fact: et precipue in tempore maximae rebellionis versus nos Coronam et dignitatem nostr: Dudum attentat: et commiss: per illum nephandissimum proditorem Johem nuper Ducem North-

"Gilbert Pot, drawer to Ninion Sanders Vintener, dwelling at S. John's head within Ludgate, who was accused by the said Sanders his maister, was set upon the pillorie in Cheape, with both his eares nailed and cleane cut

umbr: et suos confederat: rebelles quoquidem tempore idem Gilbertus ita strenue et fidelit: partes nostras publice tuebatur affirmans verissimam et legitimam hereditatem et successionem nostram ut aurium suarum abscitione ad silentium provocari non potuerat." Then after granting to Potter certain lands in Southlynne and Wiggenhall which had belonged to the Priory of Blackborough, the deed proceeds: "At etiam totum illud manerium nostrum de Downeham Hall in dicto comitatu nostro Norff: cum suis membris &c nuper monasterio de Wymondham in dicto comitatu nostro Norff: modo dissolut: dudum spectan: et pertinen: et modo vel nuper in tenura Johannis Flowerdewe vel assignatorum suorum necnon duos illos boscos &c prefato Johanni Flowerdewe demiss: seu locat:" A fee farm rent of £3 2s. 7d. was reserved to the Crown.

off, for words speaking at time of the proclamation of ladie Jane." -Holinshed's "Chronicles."

Gilbert Potter lost no time in turning into money this royal compensation for the loss of his ears, by selling the manor to one Eden (license to alienate, 15th August, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary); Eden sold it to Sir Roger Wodehouse (license to alienate, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, and note on back of one of the deeds), and John Flowerdew released to Sir Roger and Elizabeth his wife all his right in the manor in performance of the award and for a sum of money (deed dated 16th March, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary). By the award in the dispute between Sir Roger and his grandson Roger Wodehouse, the manor was given, as is mentioned above, to Elizabeth, Sir Roger's second wife, after his decease; and it appears from a note on the back of one of the deeds relating to the manor, that John Arundell and Elizabeth his wife (the widow of Sir Roger) conveyed it to William Cotton and his wife Ursula, who was the only child of Sir Roger by the same Elizabeth. William and Ursula Cotton sold it to William Thornton (deed dated 28th October, 7 Elizabeth). John Thornton, descendant of this William, sold the "manor of Downham Hall, water-mill, pastures, warren, fishing, foldage," &c. to Richard Burton (deed dated 10th November) 1624), from whom, by his will dated 1638, it passed, subject to a life interest to his widow in part of it, to his nephew, Daniel Burton, who sold it to Philip Wodehouse(afterwards Sir Philip, the third Baronet). From a bill in Chancery addressed to Lord Littleton, then holding the Great Seal, by Philip Wodehouse, respecting certain matters in dispute concerning this purchase, I gather that he became possessed of the manor about 1640 or

1641. The reserved fee farm rent was bought by Sir Armine Wodehouse from the Honourable Thomas Townsend.

The old oaks in the park near the Wymondham or Downham Lodges, where the abbot's domain lay, are all pollarded, the abbot, as tenant for life, having no doubt the right to "lop and top," but not to fell trees.

If Sir Roger, influenced by his wife, who is stigmatized in the verses on the "Old House" as a cursed stepdame to the family, treated his grandson, ill, the fault was probably not all on one side. At all events, Roger Wodehouse did not behave particularly well to his stepmother after she became a widow, as is shown by the following very peremptory summons addressed by the Duke of Norfolk to him, calling upon him to fulfill the award given in the dispute between him and Sir Roger:-

"Whereas upon the award made by myself, my cousin Sir Edmund Wyndham and Sir William Butts between your Grandfather Sir Roger (whose soul God pardon) and you, it was ordered by us that you should have after his decease the manor of Kimberley and other lands, as by the same award and order, whereof you have one part, it may and doth appear, and that also by the said award it was ordered that you should suffer the Lady Woodehouse his wife and all other his executors and assigns quietly to enjoy and possess to their use according to the tenour of his will, and now understanding by information from the said lady Woodehouse that you do withhold and keep from her not only such malt, hay, and other stuff left in the house at Kimberley and other places, and also of like wrong you keep from her her cart and horses which she sent to Kimberley for the fetching from thence some part of such his late goods as were left there, contrary to all equity and justice, These shall be therefore to require you that incontinent upon the receipt of these my letters you suffer her and her assigns quietly to remove from Kimberley and other places the same goods or stuff at such reasonable and lawful times as she conveniently may do the same. And in case you shall refuse thus to do, I straightly charge and command you, that, all other your business set aside, you do presently make your repair hither to me, to answer and show why you should not suffer her to remove her late husband's goods, as is aforesaid. And thus requiring you and commanding you, that you fail not to do the one or the other, as you tender my favour and will answer the contrary at your peril,

fare you well. From Kenninghall this Monday before night the 10th of February 1560.

"THO: NORFF.

"To his loving friend Roger Woodehouse Esquire with speed."

Roger Wodehouse was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during her progress in Norfolk in 1578, and on Friday, August 22nd, of that year, the Queen lodged at his house (the old "Wodehouse Tower") at Kimberley, on her way from Norwich to Cambridge. "And so, as I have heretofore said, the Queene passing from Norwich came to Maister Woodhouse's that night; where she was sell received and nobly entertained" (Nicholl's "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," vol. ii., p. 89)

The crimson velvet hangings of the throne erected on that occasion, embroidered with the arms of Wodehouse and Corbet, as mentioned by Blomefield (vol.i., p. 760), are still preserved at Kimberley House, and also the bodice and sleeves of the Queen's dress, embroidered in gold spangles, left as a compliment to the lady of the house. According to tradition the oaks now standing on the hill near the present house were planted to commemorate the Queen's visit. Their age warrants the belief that this tradition is well-founded.

In the lists of New Year's gifts presented in 1577-8 by and to the Queen, I find, by the Queen "to the Lady Woodehouse in guilte plate, keele, per oz 23 oz di. di. gr"; "by the Lady Woodehouse to the Queen a pair of brasletts of golde, cont' xxiiii peces of goldesmithes worke; in xii of them agathes, and in the other xii two perles apece per oz 2 oz 3 qrs" (Nicholl's "Progresses," vol. ii).

This "Lady Woodehouse" could not have been the wife of Sir Roger, as at the date when these gifts were presented he was not yet knighted; but she may have been the mother of Sir Roger, if it be true, as recounted in the pedigree in verse, that she received the special grace of ladyhood in recognition of the services of her husband, slain at Musselburgh. She was connected with the Boleyn family.

Blomefield says this Sir Roger "served in Parliament for the Burgh of Alburgh in Suffolk 13 Eliz: 1570." But this is impossible, for there was no parliament summoned in 1570, and, moreover, Sir Roger's name does not appear anywhere as member for that borough in the lists of members

printed in the Parliamentary Return. He sat for Thetford in 1586 (Parliamentary Return, vol. i., p. 419).

According to the MS. pedigree and the Visitation pedigree he died in 1588, and was buried at Kimberley. His widow married George Kempe of Tottenham, Middlesex, Esquire. The probate of her will is dated 9th James 1.

He was succeeded by Philip, his eldest son, who "served Queen Elizabeth both by sea and land in Spain and Portugal, was at the conquest of Cales in Spain, and for his valour shown there was knighted by Robt Earl of Essex and Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Queen's Generals. On the Accession of James I. to the Crown of England, he went with Thomas his eldest son to meet that King in his way from Scotland to London and at Sir George Fermour's house in Northamptonshire, His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on his son" (Blomefield, vol. i., p. 761). He was member for Castle Rising in 1586 (Parliamentary Return, vol. i., p. 419), and on June 29th, 1611, was created a Baronet. In some old lists of Baronets he is styled "of Wilber Hall." This is an imaginary place; the patent of Baronetcy styles him correctly "of Kimberley."

In one of the MS. copies of the pedigree in verse, there are these two lines describing him:-

His body was of little bulk, compact,
A lovely face in features most exact.

There is a portrait at Kimberley House, probably the work of Gerhard, which I believe to be a portrait of him.

He married Grizell, or Griselda, daughter of William Yelverton of Rougham, and widow of Thomas LeStrange of Hunstanton. The indenture of marriage is dated 9th November, 25 Elizabeth. A very curious account is given in Dr. Jessop's "One Generation of a Norfolk House," page 206, of this lady's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith by John Gerard, a Jesuit. According to Gerard's statement, Sir Philip was also converted; if so, he either concealed or did not persevere in his change of faith, for I have a copy of the Lord Treasurer's letter, dated 29th June, 1600, to him, "and other the Commissioners," as to the lands of recusants. On the other hand, his wife seems to have remained a Roman Catholic.

I have a document relating to her "Recusancy," dated 20 James I. Dr. Jessop mentions (note at page 151 of book above cited), that in the muniment room at Hunstanton are deposited articles of agreement, made the 19th of March, 25 Eliz., by which the manors of East Lexham, &c were made over to "Grizell Woodhouse" for her life.

Sir Philip died in 1623, and was buried at Kimberley. In a MS. collection of verses, mostly by his grandson, the second Sir Philip, I find the following, "Intended epitaph upon Sir Philip Wodhouse the elder; vide Heywood's poems in print":-

From valiant John this Philip Wodehous springs
He of the chamber to the greatest of kings
Henry the 5th: he who at Agincourt
Won that eternized motto Frappe Fort
Snatcht from a noble Frenchman when by force
In the mid field he beat him from his horse
And brought him prisoner for which warlike deed
As soldiers still deserve their valour's meed
All heraldry has to his crest allowed
A hand and club extended from a cloud.
This John had John, John Edward, Edward then,
Had Thomas, Thomas Roger; He again
Thomas and Thomas Roger, who was father
To this Sir Philip him whose dust we gather
To mix with his brave ancestors, the last
of seven successive knights; thrice four fore-past
By elder seats but lineal in ascent,
Out of whose loins the six forenamed went
And this the seventh, knighted in Spain, and he
In Baronet's first rank the fortieth three.
Ag'd sixty one in bed of dust he sleeps
For whom this monumental marble weeps:
Reader who ere thou art conceive this done
By the due office of a pious son.

This note is appended: "made t'was by his eldest son Sir Thomas whose makings and mendings I have seen under his own hand, tho' 'tis printed among Heywood's little poems."

The following items are extracted from an "Inventory of all such goods chattels jewels plate and household stuff of the honorable Sir Philip Woodhouse knight and baronet which he was possessed of at the time of his death," dated November 10th, 1623:-

His apparel:	100 marks.
One gold chaine:	300 do.
One cubbard of gilt plate:	100 do.
2 coach horses, 1 gray mare, 1 mill horse, 1 old gelding, 1 mare, and her colt, two plough horses:	20 pounds
4 draught steeres:	6 do.
14 milch cows and 1 bull:	22 do.
420 lambs:	52 do.
30 deer in the Park:	4 do.

The chain mentioned above is doubtless the "one chain of gold of the value and price of one hundred pounds," which Sir Philip's mother left him by her will to be an heirloom for ever in the family. It has, however, like the gold cup bequeathed by Henry V. to John Wodehouse, long since disappeared. Perhaps it was the chain mentioned in the will of Sir Philip, the third Baronet, who leaves to his grandson Sir John, "all those diamonds which were formerly in a chayne sett with gold which my daughter Crew his mother hath, and which were my said father's" (Sir Thomas, the first Baronet's son). Some notion may be formed of the size and character of "Wodehouse Tower" from the enumeration of rooms in this inventory: "The Upper dining Chamber; The Chamber next the storehouse; The storehouse Chamber; The maids' Chamber with two chambers adjoining; The great Chamber." which contained, amongst other furniture, "7 pieces of tapestry hangings," and "5 carpets of turkye work"; "The first Chamber in the gallery; The second Chamber in the gallery; The third Chamber in the gallery with the inward chamber; the fourth Chamber in the gallery; The Chamber over the same; The withdrawing gallery; The high Tower; The middle Tower; The inward Chamber to the same; The low Tower". It must be remembered that one side of the quadrangle containing "Queen Elizabeth's lodging-room," "the fair stately Hall," and "the vast great chamber," were already in ruins, so that the house in its original state must have been verp spacious. I add "a note of the Hoges sould at Thetforde fayre 3 of May 1624" from the flock at Kimberley:-

Two hundred at 36~~ix~~ lb the hundred	72 lb
fortie nyne at 5s and 4d apeece	13 lb 1s 4d
fower score at 5s apeece	20 lb

threescore and eleven at 5s apeece	17 lb	15s	
fortie at 4s and 8d apeece	9 lb	6s	8d
seven at 4s apeece	1 lb	8s	
whereof there was abated			8d
so the sum received is	133 lb	11s.	

I find in an old memorandum that Sir Philip "did reunit and newly impayle the parke at Kimberley Hall, which park measured by the geometricall part (which is five foote to the part) conteyneth within the pale two myles three quarters and some feet more, and on the outside the pales three myles"; also that "in the twenty seaventh yeare of queene Elizabeth her raigne, he being them high Sheriffe of Norff: did purchase one house in Norwhich called Surreye house builte by the Countesse of Surreye. God grant him and his posterity to enjoy these things." On the 9th of November, 33 Elizabeth, he had an exemplification under the Great Seal of the grant of free warren by Edward I. to Robert de Hengham in Hengham, Attleburgh, Elingham, Depham,&c; also of a market and fair at Lucham to Robert de Felton; also of free warren in Thuxton to Robert de Thuxton; also of an Inquisition taken in Henry VI's reign as to the manor of Southall in Feltwell.

Grizell, Lady Wodehouse, survived her husband, and dying in 1635 was buried at Kimberley. Her will is dated July, 1635. A beautiful spring of water in the wood adjoining the park, called "the Reed Meadow Wood," is still known as "Lady Grizell's Well."

Sir Philip left by his wife Grizell three sons, Thomas, Roger, and John, and two daughters, Margaret, who married a Southwell (vide her mother's will), and Elizabeth, who, according to the pedigrees, married Humphrey Guybon of Lynn, Esquire. I know nothing about John, except that his mother by her will left him fifty pounds "towards the payment of his debts." Roger died unmarried in 1634 (will dated 6th August, 1631, proved 11th August, 1634). Peacham ("Compleat Gentleman," p. 192) says, "Nor must I here left fall the worth of two sonnes of this Gentleman (Sir Philip), Sir Thomas Woodhouse, and Master Roger Woodhouse his brother, Gentlemen not onely learned but accomplished in whatever may lend lustre to worth and true Gentilitie."

Thomas, Sir Philip's eldest son, who succeeded as second Baronet, had

LIVERY under the Great Seal of his lands held in capite, as son and heir of Sir Philip Wodehouse deceased, 20th November, 2 Charles I., 1626. In the Parliament of 1639 he was member for Thetford, and again in that of 1640, the Long Parliament (Parliamentary Returns, p.482-491). That he was a steady supporter of the Parliamentary party is evident from the fact that he was never "disabled" from sitting in the Long Parliament (vide List) of the members in Carlyle's "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," vol. ii), and that he was upon the "Eastern Association Committee" for Norfolk (Carlyle, same volume). At the Restoration a general pardon, which is amongst the family papers, was granted to Sir Thomas under the Great Seal. It is singular that as Sir Thomas was then dead the pardon was granted to him, and that no mention is made in it of Sir Philip his son, who had sat in Cromwell's parliaments. On the 30th of April, 14 Charles I, a warrant under the sign manual was issued to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Sir Lionel Talmage, Sir William Woodhouse, Sir Roger North, and Maurice Barrowe, Esquire, to keep the king's game about Thetford. The only other notice of Sir Thomas of any interest which I find in my papers, is a dispensation to him in 1631 from the Archbishop of Canterbury to eat meat on fast days. He must have lived at Lexham during his father's life, since in a deed of 1614 he is styled "of Lexham."

He married Blanche Cary, daughter of John, third Lord Hunsdon. Their initials T. and B. are on the outside of the tower of Kimberley Church with the date, 1631, of the restoration by them of the tower. The issue of this marriage was John, who died young, Philip, and according to the pedigrees, Elizabeth, married to Sir Denner Strutt, and Anne, married to Robert Suckling of Wodton, Norfolk; but an old note respecting Blanche, Lady Wodehouse, evidently made by her son Philip, says "She lived about 80 years. She had 10 children: her last daughters were Mary, married to Sir H. Monoux, Anne married to Mr. Suckling of Norff; Jane married Hugh Windham, son of Sir John, Somersetshire; Elizabeth married to Sir Denner Strutt in Essex, all which she survived, leaving only her son and heir Ph: Wodehouse 1665." In the pedigree printed in "Norfolk Archaelogy" Elizabeth is set down as "daughter of Thomas Wodehouse" (who was slain in 1547) "ob. 1651"! She is buried in the chancel of Kimberley Church, where there is a monument with her figure in marble, kneeling, and this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Dame Elizabeth Strutt, daughtr of Sir

Thomas Woodhouse of Kimberley in ye County of Norfolk Knt and Baront, the wife of Sir Denner Strutt of Little Warly in ye county of Essex Knt and Baront by whom she had issue five children, and left livinge one sonne and two daughters Thomas, Blanch, and Ann. She departed this life ye 6th of November 1651 in ye year of her age" (left blank). According to the pedigree she was only 32.

Sir Thomas died in 1658, and is buried in Kimberley Chancel, with this on the stone:-

God's mercy and Christ's meritts make me trust
To rise from sleeping in my sinful Dust
For aye to praise Jehovah with the Just.
Hac dictavit ipse, sub semi-horam
moribundus Thomas Woodhouse,
Miles et Barrot Mar: 18, 1658.

In the register of Caius College, Cambridge, there is this entry: "Thomas Woodehouse, son of Philip W. born at Buckenham, Norfolk, educated at home under Mr. Rosier, admitted 1598: then aged 13; adolescens optimae spei." If, as seems probable, this was Sir Thomas, he was aged 73 at the time of his death. By his will, dated 2nd of March, 1657, proved 7th of May, 1658, amongst other bequests he leaves to his grandson Edmund Wodehouse his "mansion near Tombland in Norwich." The verse pedigree says "his home delights were musique and his booke," and he bequeaths to his son and his grandson Thomas his "organ, harpsecall, chest of viells, and all other my musical instruments, now being or to be placed in ye musick roome of my house wherein I now dwell, together with all my books of musick." His residence was at "Kimberley Lodge", wherever that was. From the allusion in his will to his "narrow Estate," he must have died in indifferent circumstances. No doubt his estate had been diminished in value by the Civil War.

He was succeeded by his only surviving son Philip, the third Baronet, who, like his father, must have been attached to Cromwell's party, since he served as member for Norfolk in the Parliament of 1654 (Parliamentary Return, vol. i., p.501) and again in that of 1656. In the latter year there was a contest, and he was returned fifth on the poll of the ten members elected for the county. There were seventeen candidates ("Norfolk Archaeology," vol. i, p.67). Later on, however, whether from conviction, or because

he saw that after the death of Cromwell the Royalists' was the winning side, he professed much anxiety for the restoration of the King, and was held up by that "holy hope" so opportunely found to be contained in the anagram of his name which Mr. Pep's sent him in 1659. Was this the celebrated Mr. Pepys?

Sir Philip was one of the gentlemen of Norfolk who signed a "Letter and Declaration to his Excellency the Lord Generall Monk," praying for "the Recalling of those members that were secluded in 1648, and state before the Force put upon the Parliament" ("Norfolk Archaeolog. Society," vol. vii, p. 311). According to Blomefield, (vol. i., p.763) Sir Philip "was one of the Burgesses for Thetford in that Parliament that restored Charles II., 1660)" Thetford is omitted in the list of the Parliament of 1660 in the Parliamentary Return.

He was "a man of good Learning, ready wit, and exceeding skilfull in Musick" (Blomefield,ib). Much of his time must have been spent in composing verses the literary merit of which is certainly not remarkable, but though he was not a poet, I am grateful to him for preserving so many interesting details of our family history. Besides the pedigree in verse, which I believe he wrote, and the verses on the old House, a number of his rhymes exist in MS., of which I subjoin a few specimens:-

A QUELQUECHOSE UPON KINBERLEY LODGE KITCHEN.

Since merry times when beards wagged all
This Kitchen has eatt up ye Hall:
No wonder when it is so vast*
and that 'tis girt about ye wast.
T' has starved its fellow members all,
A Bellye t'is Hydropticall.

A TOY UPON A FINE OLD MAN, CLERK TO OLD SIR PH: AND SERVANT TO THE YONGER 1650.

My age is 77; Louett's my name;
Of French descent by Grand-syre and Grand-dame.
Five Wodehows' heyres I've seen; I've served three,
Sir Philip, Thomas, Phillip faithfully.

---

* A huge enormious room with a huge pillar in ye middle to support it.

In this my age a goodly House I see
Dwing'g'd to a petty Lodge at Kimberley.
An emblem of the State, brave Monarchy,
Now modell'd to a new Democracy.

Sir Philip was very proud of his descent from Lord Hunsdon, whose family he celebrates in the following rhymes:-

SOME NOTES OF HUNSDON FAMILY.

The Caryes come from Cockington,
A village in great Devon down:
They are a knightly family,
And had been from antiquity:
The Stemm sent forth Thre progenyes
Of eminent nobilityes;
First Faulklands, then this Hunsdon's race,
Last Monmouth great in royall grace:
Three Counts in order retrograde
The last now first, ye first last made.
Ours is ye middle one, who came
Of Thomas from Sir William,
Who fell in feild at Teuxbury
In fourteen hundred seventy three:
He march't with great Le Spenser's heyre,
Descended from high Lancaster
By Beaufort Duke of Somerset
A slipp of ye Plantagenet.
By them came William who did wayt
The body of King Henry th' eight,
And was his brothr in Law, for hee
Had marry'd Mary Bullein, shee
The elder sister to his Queen,
And did as shee in beauty shyne:
His son Lord Harry, Chamberleyne
To Elizabeth ye mayden Queen,
His cozen-german; when he had
Mayntain'd her in her fortunes sad,
Whilst Mary Queen had governance,
To th' cost of his inheritance,
She being rayzed to ye Crown
Rayz'd him to honour, trust, renown.
Such gracious power he had with her,
As more had not greit Leicester,
Or gallant Essex; him she found

So nobly honest, playn, and sound.
Lord George succeeds him in his place
And in his staffe as in his grace:
He left no child but femaly fayre,
Espoused to Lord Barclay's heyre.
Him then succeeds his brother John,
A right true-hearted nobleman:
Mild and serence was hee, not as
Old Harry, rough and boysterous;
Yet was sometime ye Governour
Of Berwick, as his ancestour.
Of Hunsdon now enough: t'is drown'd
In higher titles, less in sound.
His son, an Earle, too noble is;
His mind's his only Paradise;
His sonn's my Lord; both mak't their play
To throw ye world and cares away;*
His daughters** are each one a paragon
Of honour, vertue, and high fashion;
But in the last as in a glorious West
This family does sett and takes its rest:
There is a cadett yet who has an heyre***
As sweet and as discreet as she is fayre.
My honour is to bee sprung from a branch
Of this brave stock. Ld John's good daughter Blanch.

A SHORT ELOGIUM OF BLANCH LADY WODEHOWS, DAUGHTER OF JOHN LORD HUNSDON (SIR PHILIP'S MOTHER).

A pious Christian see whose faith is more
In works than words, in life than lazy lore;
A chast and prudent wife, a mother dear,
A mistres whom her hous both love and feare:
Next to her serving God, her cheif delight
Was in her needle from ye morne till night,
For which her God has blest her so, that shee
Drew out her thread of life thrice happily.

BlomefieldB("History of Thetford," p. 177) says he saw in a house in

*at cards. **Lady Wharton, Lady Philadelphia, Lady Judith, Lady Ann
*** Mary, daughter to Mr. Charles Cary, brother to ye Earle of Dover.

Thetford belonging to the Wodehouses a picture with these lines, said to be composed by Sir Philip:-

> Mentem, membra, jecur, succendit, calfacit, urit
> Cantibus, igne, fide, Musa, Caminus, Amor.

Sir Philip was born in 1608, and died in 1681. He is buried in Kimberley Church with this inscription on his gravestone:-

"Hic jacet Phillippus Wodehouse Bartus Qui in Deum, Principem, et Patriam eximium Pietatis exemplar emicuit; Clementia fuit in suos omnesque quibuscum vixerat, admiranda: Theologiae simul et Philosophiae ita operam dedit, ut utramque vita et moribus expresserit; Musas et Musicam studiose colens, Vitam sibi et suis amaeniorem reddidit, Quumque annos fere tres supra septuaginta exegerat tranquillam obiit Mortem quinto Nonas Maii anno Salutis 1681."

He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, Baronet. She also is buried in Kimberley Church, with this over her grave:-

"Here lyeth the Body of Dame Lucy Wodehouse, the Relict of Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley Bart, Daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton of Conington in Huntingdonshire. She was of a genuine yet strict Modesty, tender not fond Love to her children, great mildness to her Servants, Candour and Charity universal. She departed this life 26 of June 1684." Her mother was a daughter of Lord William Howard. Their children were Thomas, Edmund, John, Blanch, and Margaret.

By his will, dated 25th September 1679, and codicil, 2nd May, 1681, proved 4th August 1681, Sir Philip left the manors of Southall, Litcham, and Lexham to his second son, Edmund, and that of Feltwell to his third son, John. To his grandson and successor, John, he leaves amongst other things "My Chorralls (Hen. Vth),"and desires that they may be kept as an heirloom. His son Edmund married, first, Mercia, daughter of Sir Philip Parker of Arwarton, Suffolk; secondly, Anne, daughter of John Anguish, Esq. of Great Melton, Norfolk, and dying in 1727, aged 88, was buried at Kimberley with his two wives. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter, but his line is extinct. John, his brother, married Ann, daughter of Sir Denner Strutt, and died at Malvern, where he is buried, in July, 1718 ("Norfolk Archaeology," vol. ii, p. 370). His wife, who was the relict of William Samwell, Esquire, is buried in Watton Church (Blomefield,

voli., p.589). He left by her one daughter, Elizabeth. Blanch, Sir Philip's eldest daughter, married Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., and was ancestress of the present Lord Hastings of Melton Constable. Her sister Margaret married Thomas Savage of Elmley Castle in Worcestershire, by whom she had a son and two daughters.

Thomas, Sir Philip's eldest son, was knighted by King Charles II, in 1666. He died intestate in 1671 (letters of administration granted to his widow, Anne Wodehouse, 14th May, 1671), and is buried in Kimberley Church with this inscription to his memory: "Thomas Wodehouse, Eques auratus, Phillippi Wodehouse Baronetti (id nominis secundi) Primogenitus, Litterarum, Humanitatis, Virtutum Exemplar, cum illustrem Familiam (e qua per directam supra viginti Equitum auratorum et Baronettorum seriem transmissus) magis illustrasset, et se meliori seculo dignum ostendisset, tricesimo tertio Peregrinationis suae anno (quo vivere plerique vix incipiunt), nondum peracto, orbos Parentes, Viduam Uxorem castissimam Annam (Filiam et Cohaeredem Gulielmi Armyn in agrO Lincolniensi Baronetti) orphanos Liberos, lugentes omnes relinquens, Patriam coelestem petiit, Vicesimo nono die Aprilis, Anno Salvatoris Christi MDCLXXI." He married in 1666 Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Armine, Baronet, of Osgodby, Lincolnshire, by whom he left a son John, born 1669, and a daughter Anne, married to Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, Baronet.

His widow married in 1674 Thomas, second Lord Crew of Stene, by whom she had four daughters, Jemima, married to Henry De Grey, Duke of Kent; Armyn, to Thomas Cartwright of Aynho; Catherine, to Sir John Harpur, Bart., and Elizabeth, to Charles, Earl of Arran. Portraits of these four ladies are at Kimberley. After Lord Crew's death in 1697, she married Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, well known in history as the commander of the fleet which brought over the Prince of Orange in 1689, but she had no issue by him. She died in 1719 (will dated 30th July, 1718, proved 21st April, 1719), and is buried in Kimberley Church.

Her sister and co-heiress, Susanna, had a somewhat curious history. She was married to Sir Henry Bellasyse, eldest son of Lord Bellasyse of Worlaby, by whom she had an only son, the second and last Lord Bellasyse. Sir John Reresby in his memoirs (p.60, edition of 1875) says, "1664 Sir Henry Bellasis having made some waste in his estate, his father, my Lord Bellasis, advised him of thinking to repair it by getting a rich wife,

he having now continued a young widower three years. This counsel and his circumstances made him marry a young lady, daughter to my Lady Armine, worth £1000 per annum." Her husband was killed in a duel in 1668, and in 1673 the Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) fell in love with her. This story is told by Bishop Burnet, in his "History of his own Time," as follows: "The Duke was now looking for another wife. He made addresses to the Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis' son. She was a zealous Protestant, tho' she was married into a Popish family. She was a woman of much life and great vivacity, but of a very small proportion of beauty; as the Duke was often observed to be led by his amours to objects that had no extraordinary charms. Lady Bellasis gained so much on the Duke, that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her. And he sent Coleman to her to draw her over to Popery: but in that she could not be moved. When some of her friends reproached her for admitting the Duke so freely to see her, she could not bear it, but said s he could show that his addresses to her were honourable. When this came to the Lord Bellasis's ears, who was her father-in-law, and was a zealous Papist, and knew how intractable the Lady was in those matters, he gave the whole design of bringing in their religion for gone, if that was not quickly broke. So he, pretending a zeal for the King, and the Duke's honour, went and told the King all he had heard. The King sent for the Duke and told him, it was too much that he had played the fool once: that was not to be done a second time, and at such an age. The Lady was also so threatened, that she gave up the promise, but kept an attested copy of it, as she herself told me."

This copy does not now exist, but Mr. Gilman, of Hingham, who was the family solicitor when I succeeded my grandfather, told me he had often seen it amongst our family papers, and that he believed the first Lord Wodehouse, when he became childish in extreme old age, had destroyed it with some other papers, as he had heard him say that Lady Bellasyse's intrigue with the Duke of York was a disgrace to her family. This seems rather a harsh judgment upon her, if Bishop Burnet's account is to be believed. See also Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," vol. ix. p. 13. I have an attested copy of a deed, dated the 1st of May, 1673, by which the Duke of York, "for divers causes and considerations him thereunto especially moving" (viz. no doubt, his promise to the lady and the

King's command to break off his engagement), grants to Lady Bellasyse an annuity of £2000, and in 1674 she was created by patent, which is in my possession, Baroness Bellasyse of Osgodby for life, so that both the King and the Duke made her handsome compensation for her disappointment, Burnet mentions that she was present at the lying in of the queen of James II. when the Pretender was born, or, as the Bishop rather believed, brought in a warming-pan, from which it appears that she was about the Court in James II's reign. She married, secondly, James Fortrey, Esq. by whom she had no issue, and died in 1712 (will dated 28th September, 1710, proved 11th March, 1712).

Sir John, son of Sir Thomas, succeeded his grandfather, as fourth Baronet. He was elected member for Thetford in 1695, 1701, and 1705, and for Norfolk in 1710 (Parliamentary Return, vol. i.pp575,595, vol. ii. pp. 4, 22). He was Recorder of Thetford, where he had a house called the King's House, which, according to Blomefield (p. 176 of his "History of Thetford," dedicated to Sir John), was a royal hunting-seat much used by Queen Elizabeth, and by King James I. until about 1610, when the King, being"affronted some way or other by the inhabitants, the Report goes that one of them insisted upon unreasonable damage for riding over his corn," gave it to Sir Philip Wodehouse. Sir Edmund Bacon, father-in-law to Sir Armine Wodehouse, mentions in his will (1752) a house in Thetford sold to him by Sir John, which he directs to be sold with other property in Thetford for the benefit of his son-in-law, Sir Armine. Probably this was the "King's House." The estate of Chilton in Suffolk, which belonged to Sir William Armine, came to Sir John through his mother and Lady Bellasyse, who had inherited it as co-heiresses. He left it by his will to his son Sir Armine Wodehouse, and it was subsequently exchanged with Mr. Windham for lands in Crownthorpe.

The present"Kimberley House" was built by Sir John, I do not know precisely in what year; in the dairy there is a date 1720, with the initials J. and M. Blomefield's account is that Sir Philip Wodehouse (the third Baronet) "removed to the present seat at Downham Lodge" (vol. i. p. 751), so called after the manor of Downham and the Abbot of Wymondham's manor-house. Sir Philip, however, calls his residence "Kimberley Lodge." The old "Downham Lodge" must have been demolished by Sir John Wodehouse when he built the present house. Blomefield also men-

tions that the lake and "Serpentine River" were made by Sir John. The well-known landscape gardener, Brown, was employed in laying out the grounds, but I do not know precisely when. The park lies in four parishes, Kimberley, Crowmthorpe, Carleton Forehoe, and Wymondham; the house itself, though called "Kimberley House," is in the hamlet of Downham, in the parish of Wymondham. Sir John appears to have resided during the latter part of his life at Lexham, whilst his son Armine lived at the new house.

Sir John died on the 9th of August, 1754, and is buried at Kimberley (will dated 23rd October, 1753, proved October 3rd, 1754). He was twice married, first to the sister of Robert Lord Bingley, Elizabeth Benson, who died without issue on January 1st, 1700, and secondly, in 1705, to Mary Fermor, daughter of William Lord Lempster, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of John, third Lord Poulett. Lord Lempster, who died in 1711, by his will, dated 1705, leaves to his daughter Mary her mother's picture and his own "with the dogg in it." Both these pictures are at Kimberley House; unfortunately Lord Lempster does not mention by whom they were painted. By his second wife Sir John had three sons, William, Armine, and Thomas, and one daughter, Sophia.

William was elected member for Norfolk in May, 1734 (Parliamentary Return, vol. ii. p. 76). The candidates were Sir Edmund Bacon and William Wodehouse versus the Honourable Robert Coke and William Morden. The numbers at the poll were: Bacon 3224, Wodehouse 3153, Morden 3147, Coke 3081; so Wodehouse came in by the narrow majority of six. The joint address of Bacon and Wodehouse is deliciously simple: "Whereas at a general Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the County of Norfolk at Norwich the 11th of July last We were invited by a very great number of Gentlemen Clergy and Freeholders to appear as candidates to represent the said county in the ensuing Parliament; which invitations we gratefully accept of, and acknowledge the honour, and whereas the Election will commence on Wednesday the 22nd day of May next, we take this opportunity to excuse ourselves to such as may not have received any letters or personal application from us; and hope Gentlemen will have the goodness to impute such seeming omissions to casualties or miscarriages of letters, and not to any disrespect in us, whose desire and ambition it is, and always will be to have your esteem and approbation. We are &c." William Wodehouse married Frances, daughter of the first Lord Bathurst, but died

in London of smallpox with issue in March, 1735, his election, marriage, and death having all happened within the same twelvemonth. Thomas, his brother, died unmarried. Sophia married Sir Charles Mordaunt, and from her the present baronet of that family is descended.

Armine who became the eldest son on the death of his brother William, and eventually succeeded as fifth Baronet, was elected member for Norfolk in the room of his brother on March 23rd, 1736, and was re-elected in the successive Parliaments of 1741, 1747, 1754, and 1761 (Parliamentary Return, vol.ii.p.76, &c). He lost his seat at the dissolution in 1768. From a letter which he wrote to Lord Temple (August 26th, 1765), printed in the "Grenville Papers" (vol.iii.p.79), it would appear that he was a supporter of Mr. Pitt, and that he disapproved of the Ministry which was formed at that time under Lord Rockingham. A Whig scribe, however, in an election squib published in 1784 against his son, Sir John Wodehouse, then Tory candidate for Norfolk, says, "Let me inform you that one who voted in the House of Commons in favour of General Warrants (that daring attack upon the liberties of Englishmen) was Sir A. Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley". As Pitt opposed the Government on the question of General Warrants Sir Armine was not always one of his followers, if the squib-writer tells the truth.

He was at one time deeply engaged with the Jacobites, and was in correspondence with the Pretender in 1745; indeed, he was on the point of declaring himself, with other gentlemen in Norfolk, in the Pretender's favour, when luckily for him the news of the Pretender's retreat from Derby reached him just in time to prevent him from openly joining in the rebellion. Mr. Gilman, our late family solicitor, told me that letters existed, which he had often seen, deeply compromising Sir Armine, and showing that the conspiracy was wildly spread in this part of the country; he believed that the first Lord Wodehouse destroyed these interesting papers because he fancied they reflected discredit on his father's memory. Whatever became of them, they are unfortunately no longer to be found. The Government intimated to Sir Armine that they were well aware of his treasonable correspondence, but that, the rebellion having been put down, no notice would be taken of his proceedings. I derived this information, which I have no doubt is substantially correct, from conversation with my grandfather, the second Lord, as well as from Mr. Gilman, who was much trusted both by him and the first Lord Wodehouse.

In 1755 Sir Armine built the turrets, and made other alterations in "Kimberley House," at a cost of £5,623.

He died in 1777, and is buried at Kimberley (will dated 22nd May, proved 10th October, 1777). "His death was occasioned by a fish-bone sticking in his throat" ("Annual Register" for 1777, p.228) a pike-bone, I have always understood. He married Letitia, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Bacon, and by her, who died in 1759, had four sons: Edmund who died young; John, who succeeded to the baronetcy; Philip, and Thomas.

Philip was Rector of Hingham. Thomas of Sennowe Hall, near Ryburgh, Norfolk, since sold, was father of Edmond Wodehouse, for many years member for Norfolk, whose son is the present Sir Philip Wodehouse, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B. late Governor of Bombay.

Sir John, sixth Baronet and first Baron Wodehouse, was born in April, 1741. In 1784 he was elected member for Norfolk, after a sharp contest with the well-known Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham. In the "Election Magazine," published at Norwich in May, 1784, an account is given of the county meeting held on April 8th, at St. Andrew's Hall in Norwich, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county at the forthcoming election. Sir Edmund Bacon proposed Sir Edward Astley, the late member, and Sir John Wodehouse, characterizing the latter "as a proper person to be put in nomination with Sir Edward Astley, he being of similar political principles, and as holding sentiments favourable to the wishes of the people." Edmund Rolfe, Esq. proposed "Thomas William Coke, Esq., one of our late representatives, which was seconded by William Windham, Esq. in a speech of considerable length, which was frequently interrupted by the loud and reiterated clamour of 'No Fox! no Coalition, and the King for ever!'" Sir Edward Astley, however, in an address to the electors, declared his intention to stand "in conjunction with my late worthy colleague Mr. Coke, being persuaded that however we may have differed on particular points there still subsists the most perfect agreement in our general political principles". "A Serious Address to the Freeholders of Norfolk by a Freeholder," printed in the same magazine, attacks Sir John Wodehouse for having supported the American War: "Will you not," he says, "recollect that Sir John Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley subscribed the sum of five hundred pounds for the purpose of subjugating America?" Having referred

to Sir Armine's conduct respecting General Warrants in a passage which I have quoted above, the "Freeholder" winds up by contrasting the iniquities of the "House of Kimberley," which "has thus been uniformly espousing such obnoxious measures, and displaying principles the most dangerous to our excellent constitution," with the parliamentary conduct of Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke, whom "we shall find constantly and invariabley attached to the true Whig interest of this country." In another paper in the same publication the conduct of Sir Edward Astley is contrasted with that of Mr. Coke, the adherent of Mr. Fox, and it is stated that on the occasion of Mr. Coke's motion in the House of Commons against the Ministry, Sir Edward Astley "professed an abhorrence of the coalition;" Will free men," the writer concludes, "reward the associate of a profligate, an unprincipled, and therefore a discarded Minister, with the same honour which is due to the firm and manly virtue of Sir Edward Astley, which disdains to be corrupted with the flattering promise of a coronet." The electors must have been a good deal bewildered in this confusion of political parties, and it is not perhaps surprising that, notwithstandingthe somewhat singular junction between Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke, the latter was defeated at the poll.

On Sir John attending a levee after his election, the King said, "Well, Sir John; beat 'em at last, eh! beat 'em at last !" Sir John was re-elected in 1790, and again in 1796 (Parliamentary Return, vol.ii,pp.179,191,205). On the 26th of October, 1797, on Mr. Pitt's recommendation, he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Wodehouse of Kimberley in the county of Norfolk. From the time of his memorable contest with Mr. Coke, he must no doubt have stood well in the eyes of Mr. Pitt, of whom he was always a warm supporter.

He lived to the great age of 93, dying on the 29th of May, 1834, at Hingham, where he lived for some years after the death of his wife. I well remember him, a venerable old man wearing a pigtail, with a kind benevolent manner. He had been very tall, over six feet in height, but when I knew him he was bent and shrunken with age. He prided himself on his handwriting, and I recollect his telling me that he was glad to see I formed my W's well. He is buried at Kimberley.

He married on the 30th of March, 1769, Sophia, only daughter of the Honorable Charles Berkeley, only brother of John, last Lord Berkeley of

Stratton, by Frances, second daughter and co-heiress of Colonel John West of Bury St. Edmunds. Colonel West, whose will, dated the 6th of August, 1744, was proved on the 18th of March, 1750, married Mary, only child of Richard Erisey, Esq., by Frances, eldest daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Peter Killigrew of Arwenack, Cornwall, second and last baronet, and by her had two daughters, Mary and Frances, who both took the name of Killigrew, having inherited as co-heiresses, through their mother, the manor of Arwenack at Falmouth and the other Killigrew property (deed of 22nd May, 1745). Mary, the eldest, married John Merritt of Lainston in the county of Southampton, Esq., and left issue an only daughter, Mary (deed of 16th June, 1759), who married the Rev. Robert Bathurst. Her two sons born of this marriage died without issue. The moiety of the Arwenack estate, which had been inherited from his mother by Robert Bathurst (died 1791), was sold to the first Lord Wodehouse and united with the other moiety brought to him by Miss Berkeley, who became the sole heiress of the families of Killigrew, Erisey, and Berkeley of Stratton (Lieut-Colonel Vivian's "Visitations of Cornwall," and Lyson's "Magna Brittannia," Cornwall, p.102). The mansion of the Killigrews at Arwenack, said to have been one of the finest Elizabethan houses in the West of England, was burnt during the Civil War by the Royalist garrison of Pendennis Castle on the approach of the Parliamentary forces in order that it should not afford cover to the enemy. (See a full account from original documents of this occurrence in the "Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," vol.ix.,parti., October, 1886.) Some small remains of the old house still exist.

Of Sophia Lady Wodehouse, my great grandmother, I remember to have heard two anecdotes: one, that whenever any of her children did something particularly stupid, she used to say, "Ah, my dear! the Fermor blood is coming out in you;" the other, that she always laughed at the rise of ground on which Kimberley House stands as being called a hill "in Cornwall," she said, "we should call it a bank." She died on the 27th of April 1825, leaving surviving issue by Lord Wodehouse four sons - John, who succeeded as sedond Baron; Philip, a Vice-Admiral, died January 21st, 1838, leaving issue; Armine, Rector of Barnham Broom, died S.P. April 9th, 1853; William, Rector of Hingham, died April 3rd, 1870 leaving issue; and two daughters - Sophia, who died un-

married, and Letitia, who married Sir Thomas Hesilrige, Bart, but left no issue.

Lord Wodehouse was much disappointed at Lord Berkeley not leaving his estates to his niece and sole heiress, Sophia, Lady Wodehouse, Lord Berkeley left her only a legacy of £5,000; the whole of his great estates he bequeathed to his distant kinsman, the Earl of Berkeley. "And all this," he says, "I do being the last male of my family, and desirous of nourishing the root from which I spring, and wishing the Stock may continue to flourish, and put forth new Branches, as long as any kind of civil Government shall subsist in this country" (will of John Lord Berkeley, dated May 21st, 1772). Unfortunately, as I have heard in the family, my great-grandfather and Lord Berkeley did not agree well together, so we lost our chance of becoming millionaires. In 1833 the Litcham and Lexham estate, the most ancient possession which remained to the family, was sold to Mr. Keppel.

John, second Baron Wodehouse, was born on the 11th of January, 1771. He unsuccessfully contested the county of Norfolk in 1802 and 1806; he was returned for the borough of Marlborough in 1818 and 1820 (Parliamentary Return, vol.ii,pp.279,293). He was an active politician on the Tory side, but always supported Sir Robert Peel. Shortly before his death he gave his proxy in favour of the bill for repealing the Corn Laws. In 1821 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk, and held that office, with that of Vice-Admiral of the Coast, till his death. He was also Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia. Soon after succeeding to the family estates he moved from Witton, where he had resided since his marriage, to Kimberley House, to which he added the colonnades, besides making various internal alterations. The terrace on the garden side of the house was made by him at the same time (the whole under the direction of Mr. Salvin). He also repaired Kimberley Church and fitted it up with carved oak at considerable expense. The oak for this purpose was supplied from the estate, on which a large quantity of valuable timber was felled during this period. My grandfather was a strong, burly man, six feet in height; the miniature by Ross is an excellent likeness of him.

He married, November the 18th, 1796, Charlotte Laura, only daughter and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Witton, Norfolk, by Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshen, Dean of

Norwich, who after Mr. Norris's death in 1777 married Mr. Fauquier, and had by him several children. I remember her well, when a second time a widow, living in rooms at Hampton Court. Miss Norris brought the Witton property to the family. The present house at Witton was built in 1772 by her father. Another estate which she possessed at Witchingham, Norfolk, was sold during the first Lord Wodehouse's lifetime, as was also a farm at Walcot which formed a portion of the Witton estate. Part of the proceeds of these sales was invested in additions to the Kimberley estate.

The children of this marriage were: Norris-John who died unmarried in 1819; Henry, who on his brother's death became the eldest son; Edward, a Vice-Admiral in the navy, who married Diana, daughter of Colonel Thornton, and died 17th of March, 1874, leaving issue; Berkeley, Major in the army, and for many years Resident at Zante, who married Fanny, daughter of Alexander Holmes, Esq., and died the 13th of September, 1877, leaving issue; Bertram, died unmarried the 10th of October, 1856; Alfred, Rector of Barnham Broom, who married Emma, daughter of Reginald Macdonald, Esq., and died in September, 1848, leaving issue; Laura Sophia, married to Raikes Currie, Esq., died the 17th of February, 1869, leaving issue; Charlotte Laura, married to the Rev. Richard Phayre, Rector of Raynham, died s.p. the 9th of March, 1878; Henrietta Laura, married to John David Chambers, Esq., now living; Caroline Elizabeth Laura, married to Mr. John Whaites of Stalham, died the 1st of July, 1856, leaving issue; Emma, who died young from a fall through a skylight at Witton.

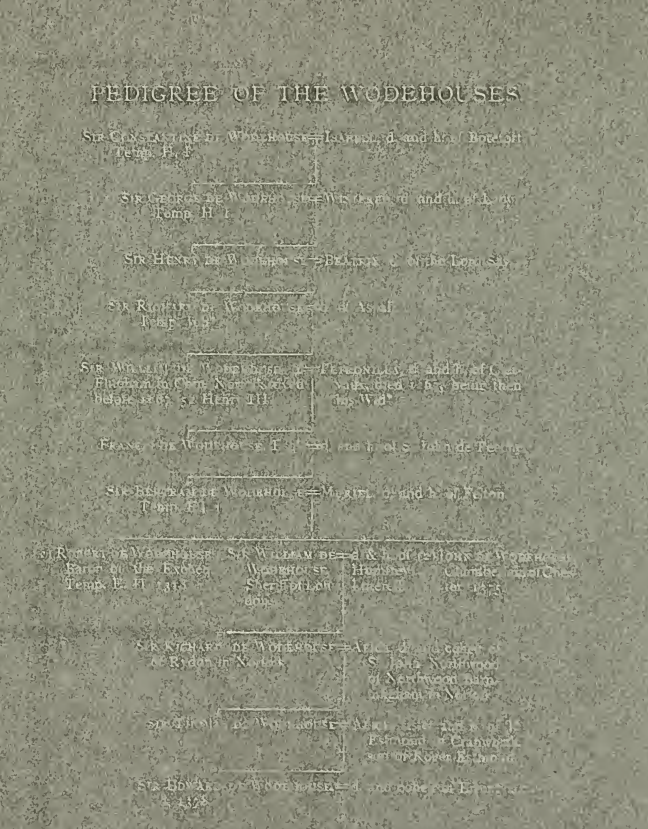
Henry, who married on the 7th of April, 1825, Anne, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, died in London at 20, Montague Square, of a chill after an illness of only three days, on the 29th of April, 1834. My mother died in London, at 24, Upper Brook Street, on the 14th of January, 1880. Their children were John and Henry, and two daughters, Laura and Annette, who both died in infancy. Henry, who was born after his father's death on the 27th of May, 1834, was a Secretary in the Diplomatic service, and died at Athens, the 20th of August, 1873, having married an American lady, Mary, daughter of S. King of Sandhills, Georgia, U.S., by whom he left no issue. She afterwards married the Marquis of Anglesey. I have no very distinct recollection of my father,

except that he was a tall, powerfully-built man, a good shot, and cricketer, and that he was fond of books.

Charlotte Laura Lady Wodehouse died on the 14th of June, 1845 and Lord Wodehouse on the 29th of May, 1846. They are both buried at Kimberley. He was succeeded by John, his eldest grandson, third Baron Wodehouse, and first Earl of Kimberley, the writer of this memoir.

January 2nd, 1887.

PEDIGREE OF THE WODEHOUSES



The Pedigree in MS. Pedigrees appears to have been compiled by Blomefield for his "History of Norfolk." [illegible] published in the "Norfolk Archæology" begins from this point.

a

Sir John Wodehouse, first settled at Kimberley, temp. Henry IV. — Margaret, d. and h. of Sir Thomas Fastolf of Kimberley.

2. Giles, alive in 1436 (MS. pedigree and Blomefield).

3. Thomas, died 1451, seized of Felton's manor in Fordham in Cambridgeshire (MS. pedigree and Blomefield).

John Wodehouse, Esq., d. 1430, mentioned in deed of 1419, &c., buried under Charnel House, Norwich. — Alice, d. and h. of Furneaux, mentioned in petition to Parliament of her eldest son. She re-married with Edmond Wynter of Berningham, Esq., d. 1447, buried near her first husband.

Jerome, held Felton's manor in Great Massingham in tail, Poining's and Esthall in Flitcham, Anmer, &c., m. Anne, d. and co-heir of Rich. Irming, Esq. (MS. pedigree and Blomefield).

1. Henry, alive in 1455 (Rolls of Parliament, vol. v., p. 340), d. s. p.

3. Giles, deed of 1432.

4. Jerome, deed of 1432.

2. John Wodehouse, Esq., deed of 1432 mentions him as son of John Wodehouse deceased, d. according to Blomefield, who refers to writ of diem clausit extremum, 1465, buried at Kimberley. — Constance, d. of Thomas Geddinge of Ecklingham, Esq. Inscription on brass in Kimberley Church to her and her husband.

5. Thomas, deed of 1432.

Margaret. Faith. Katherine. Alice, a nun at Crabhouse, 1447.

Eleanor, d. of Sir John Tyrrell, first wife, d. s. p.

Sir Edward Wodehouse, alive in 1477, deed of that date, buried at Kimberley. Inscription on brass. — Jane, d. of Edmund Swathyng of Letton, Esq., buried at Kimberley with her husband. Inscription on brass.

Alice, mar. William Clipesbye, Esq.

John, deed of 4 Henry VII.

Robert, deed of 4 Henry VII.

Poyard, a lady of Picardy, 1st wife, d. s. p.

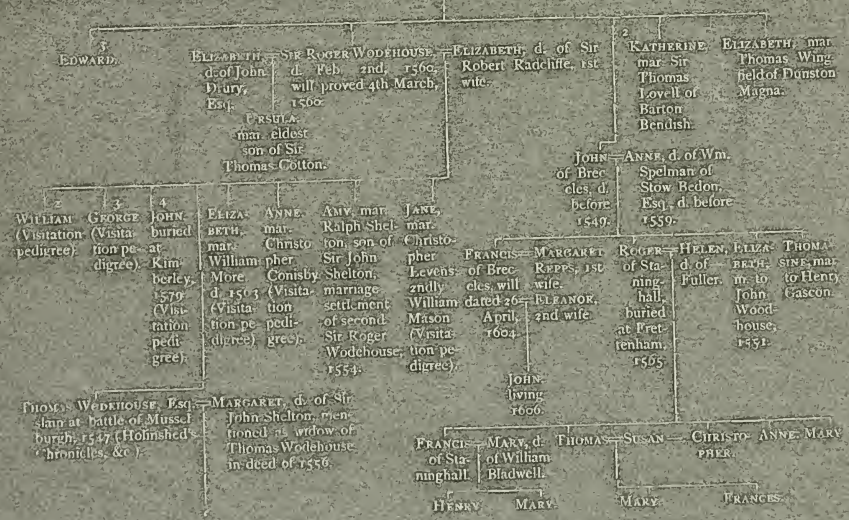
Sir Thomas Wodehouse, alive in 1521, deed of 13 Henry VIII. — Thomasine, d. of Sir Roger Townsend, deed providing for her jointure, 4 Henry VII.

b

Jerome, deed of 4 Henry VII.

Bertram, Rector of Trunch, d. 1548 (Visitation pedigree).

Elianor, m. 1st Edmund Hastings, Esq., 2nd John Bozone, Esq., 3rd Thomas Gressener, Esq. (Visitation pedigree).



Note.—The table of descendants from John Wodehouse of Breccles is taken from that printed by Dr. Jessop.

c

- Loy, d. s. p.
- John, d. s. p.
- Thomas, d. s. p.
- Sir Roger Wodehouse, d. 1588, buried at Kimberley, indenture of his marriage, 1554. — Mary, d. of John Corbett of Sprowston, Esq., mar. secondly George Kempe, Esq., will dated 9 James I.
  - (2) Matthew d. s. p. 1598.
  - Sir Philip Wodehouse, created Baronet 1611, indenture of his marriage 9th Nov., 25 Elizabeth, d. 1623, buried at Kimberley. — Grizell, d. of William Yelverton of Rougham, Esq., and widow of Thomas Le Strange of Hunstanton, d. 1635, will dated July, 1635, buried at Kimberley.
    - 1 Roger, d. s. p. 1634, will proved 11 August, 1634.
    - 3 John, d. an infant.
    - 4 John, d. s. p.
    - 5 Philip, d. an infant.
    - Sir Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd Baronet, d. 1658, buried at Kimberley, will proved 7th May, 1658. — Blanche Cary, d. of John, 3rd Lord Hunsdon, survived her husband.
      - Elizabeth, married Sir Denner Strutt, Bt., d. 1651, monument in Kimberley Church.
      - Mary, married Sir H. Monoux. MS. note by Sir Philip Wodehouse.
      - Anne, mar. Robert Suckling of Wodton, Esq.
      - Sir Philip Wodehouse, 3rd Baronet, b. 1668, d. May, 1681, buried at Kimberley, will proved 4th August, 1681. — Lucy, d. of Sir Thomas Cotton of Conington, Hunts. Baronet, d. 26th June, 1684, buried at Kimberley.
        - 2 John, d. young.
        - Jane, married Hugh Windham, son of Sir John Windham of Somersetshire. MS. note by Sir Phil. Wodehouse.
        - Mercia, d. 1668.
    - 6 Miles, d. young.
    - Margaret, m. — Southwell, will of Grizell Lady Wodehouse.
    - Frances, will of Mary Lady Wodehouse.
    - Elizabeth, m. Humfrey Guybon, Esq., pedigree, "Norfolk Archæology."
  - Katherine.
- Anne, mar. Robert Cooke (Visitation pedigree).
- Elizabeth, m. Thomas Jones of Linne (Visitation pedigree).
- Mary, married — Gough.

d

- Anne, d. of John Anguish of Gt. Melton, Esq., 2nd wife.
- 2. Edmund — Mercy, d. of Sir Philip Parker of Arwarton, Suffolk.
  - Philip, d. s. p. 1763.
  - John, d. s. p.
  - Lucy, married Lewis Monnoux, Esq.
  - Mercy.
- Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Knt., d. intestate 6th April, 1671, buried at Kimberley. Letters of administration granted to his widow, 14th May, 1671.
- Anne, d. and coheir of Sir William Armine of Osgodby, co. Linc., married 2ndly Thomas, second Lord Crew of Stene, 3rdly Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington, d. 1719, buried at Kimberley; will proved 21st April, 1719.
- 3. John — d. 1718.
  - Anne, d. of Sir Denner Strutt, Bart., relict of William Samwell.
  - Elizabeth.
- Blanche, m. Sir Jacob Astley, Baronet.
- Margaret, m. Thos. Savage of Elmley Castle, Worcest., Esq.

- Elizabeth Benson, sister of Robert Lord Bingley, d. 1st January, 1700, s. p.
- Sir John Wodehouse, 4th Baronet, b. 1669, d. 9th August, 1754, buried at Kimberley, will proved 3rd Oct. 1754.
- Mary Fermor, d. of William Lord Lempster, second wife.
- Anne, married Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Baronet.

- 1. William, married Frances, d. of the first Lord Bathurst, d. 1735, s. p.
- 2. Sir Armine Wodehouse, 5th Baronet, b. 1714, d. 1777, will proved 10th Oct., 1777.
- Letitia, d. and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, Baronet, d. 1759.
- Sophia, married Sir Charles Mordaunt, Baronet.

- 1. Edmund, d. 1755, s. p.
- 2. Philip, Rector of Hingham, d. 1811.
  - Apollonia, d. of John Nourse, Esq.
- 3. Sir John Wodehouse, 6th Baronet, created Baron Wodehouse 1797, b. 1741, d. 29th May, 1834, buried at Kimberley.
- Sophia, d. and heir of the Hon. Charles Berkeley, only brother of the last Lord Berkeley of Stratton, d. 27th April, 1825.
- 4. Thomas — Sarah, d. of Pryse Campbell of Stackpole, Esq.

- Philip, Colonel in the army, b. 1788, d. 1846, m. Lydia, d. of Joseph Lea, Esq., and left issue.
- Charles, Canon of Norwich, b. 1799, d. 1821, m. Lady Dulcibella Jane Hay, d. of 16th Earl of Erroll, and left issue.
- Letitia, married C. B. Mainwaring, Esq., d. 1864.
- Elizabeth, d. 1861.
- Lucy, married Edmond Wodehouse, d. 1829.
  - Apollonia, d. 1856.
- Edmond, b. 1784, d. 1855, m. Lucy, d. of Rev. Philip Wodehouse, and left issue.
- Thomas, Canon of Wells, b. 1788, d. 1840, m. Anne, d. of Walter King, Bp. of Rochester, and left issue.
- Nicholas, General in the army, d. 1857, s. p.
- Nathaniel, Vicar of Worle, m. Georgiana, d. of Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel, and d. 1870 leaving issue.
- Francis, d. d. 1833.
  - Susan, m. T. J. Dashwood, Esq., d. 1834.
- Mary, Sarah, Blanche, Rachel, Susan, Isabel, Ellen, Letitia, Hester, all died unmarried.

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